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Edwin O. Reischauer John K. Fairbank Albert M. Craig

EAST ASIA THE MODERN TRANSFORMATION



A scholarly, concise, and eminently readable history of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Southeast Asian civilization since the 19th century



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About the book ...

THE BEST introduction to this impressive volume is to be found in the words of the authors themselves: "By the early nineteenth century, the great civilization of East Asia had evolved over the course of three millennia and had spread outward geographically from its ancient point of origin in North China, developing in the process distinctive variants in China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. This East Asian zone, then as now, contained between a quarter and a third of the world's population, the largest single segment of mankind. Until the nineteenth century its development had been largely self-contained and evolutionary.

"In the nineteenth century, however, a profound transformation began. Contacts with the expanding Western world became much closer, and partly because of these contacts East Asia began to experience rapid and drastic changes which were often more revolutionary than evolutionary. This transformation, needless to say is still going on, and in fact seems to be accelerating.

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(continued from front flap)

ciseness and is at the same time eminently readable.

More than 65 scholars—experts in all areas of Oriental studies—are cited by the authors as directly contributing to this second volume. They comprise a truly international forum of thought.

The text is spendidly illustrated with more than 70 charts, maps, and tables as well as 80 plates. Ready reference to East Asia and Southeast Asia can be made by glancing at the maps on the front and back end-papers. An extensive bibliography and a guide to the pronunciation of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, enhance even further this volume's usefulness.

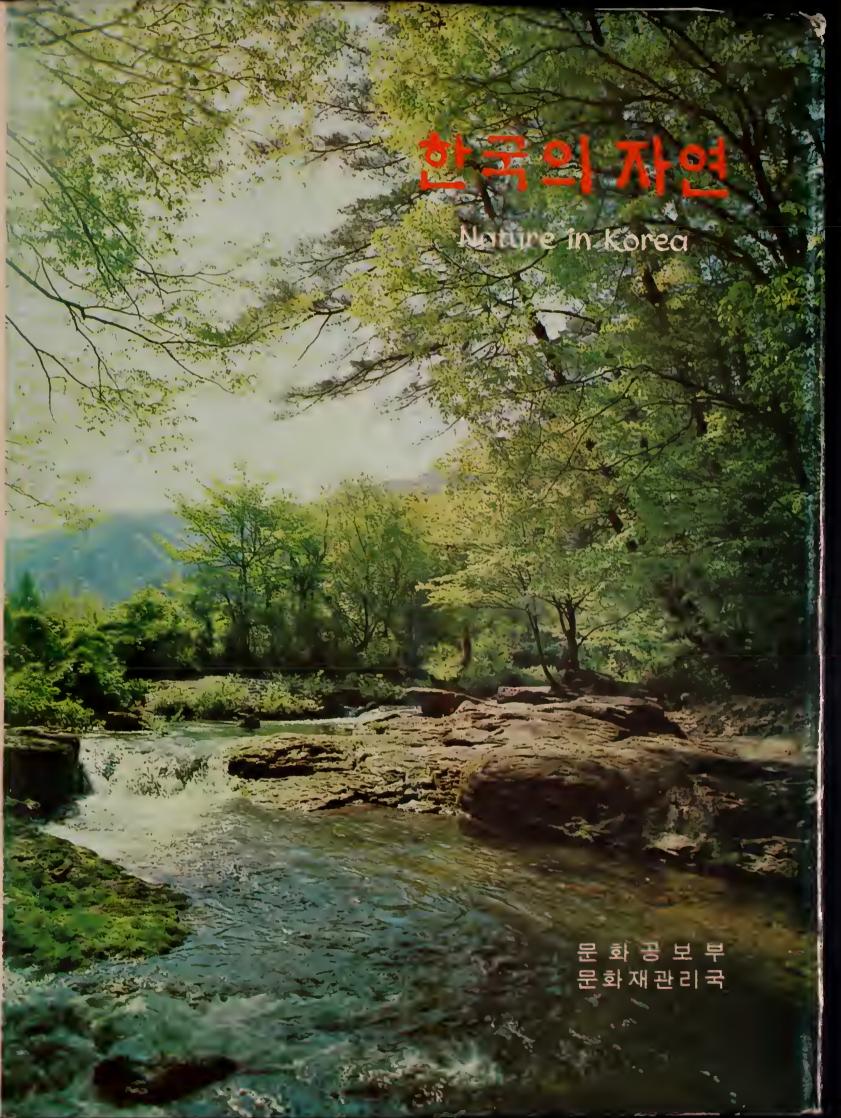
About the authors...

EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, presently United States Ambassador to Japan, was born in that country and began his education there. He continued his studies at Oberlin College, at Harvard University (Ph.D., 1939), and in France, Japan, and China under the auspices of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. His other works include Japan Past and Present (rev. ed., 1964) and the translations Ennin's Diary (1955) and Ennin's Travels in Tang China (1955).

JOHN K. FAIRBANK, Professor of History at Harvard University, spent some seven years in China between 1932 and 1946 and is well known for such works as *The United States and China* (1948), *Trade and Diplomacy on the China Coast* (1954), and, with S. Y. Teng, *China's Response to the West* (1954). He also served as editor of the symposium, *Chinese Thought and Institutions* (1957).

ALBERT M. CRAIG, Professor of History at Harvard University, has studied at Northwestern University, the University of Kyoto and Harvard (Ph.D., 1959). His other works include Choshu in the Meiji Restoration (1961).

者之山門都 色、雄產因若人物 THE CONSTRAINTION ON CONSTRAINTION 한국자연보존연구회 편



우리는 우리의 조국이 지니고 있는 천연의 명승지, 손상되지 않은 자연의 풍치, 그리고 위협받지 않는 야생동식물의 서식지나 자생지들이 우리의 국민생활 과 더불어 이어져 왔으며 또한 그것들은 우리나라의 전통과 사상의 밑거름이 되어왔다는 사실을 뚜렷하 게 인식하고 있다. 즉 우리의 선조들은 여기에서 마음을 바로 잡음으로써 애국심과 애향심을 키웠었고 또한 그것을 뒷받침하는 건전한 신체를 단련했으며 또한 무술을 몸에 익혀서 이나라의 강토를 지켜왔던 것이다.

그런데 오늘날의 자연계는 인간의 자연에 대한 지나친 개발과 이용으로 인하여 파괴되고 있으므로 위축을 면하지 못하고 있다. 이러한 시대적인 움직임에 비추어서 인간은 자연의 보호를 위한 적당한 조치를 마련하지 않는한 머지않은 장래에 지구상의 자연은 원래의 모습을 찾아볼수 없을만큼 바꾸어지게되고 말것이며 이로 인하여 과거에 있어서 자연과인간과의 사이에 맺어졌던 그처럼 친밀했던 유대관계는 끊기어지게되고 말것이 분명하다.

현대에 살고 있는 인류는 선대로부터 물려 받은 유산으로써의 자연자원을 파손됨이 없이 후손들에게 이어주어야 한다, 그리고 이러한 임무는 과거와 현재, 나아가서는 미래를 막론하고 인류에게 지니어진 공동의 과제이기도 한것이다.

그러므로 세계의 모든 국가는 국력의 우열이나 정 치이념의 장벽을 초월한 국제적인 협력을 통해 천연 의 유산을 소중하게 보존하도록 힘을 다해야 할 것 이다.

이 책자는 위의 명제에 비추어서 국도의 황폐를 미연에 방지하고 이미 파손의 위기에 놓여 있는 지 역에 대해서는 회복의 방법을 모색하는데 도움이 될 것을 기대하는 의미에서 발간이 기획된 것이다. 題字

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(1760~ ?)

MOVEMENTS IN MODERN ART

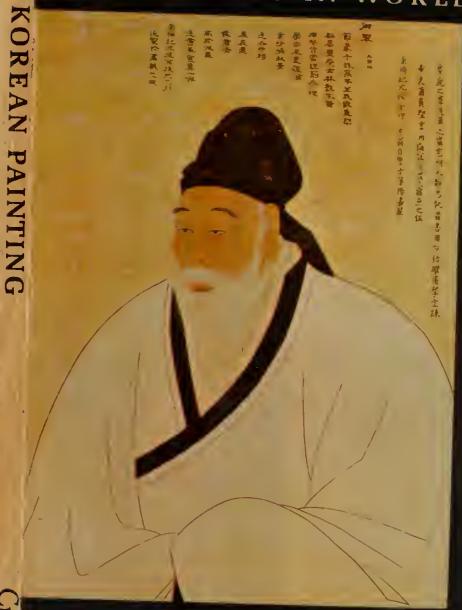
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THE SCRUTABLE ORIENTAL



The Oriental reputation for inscrutability, obeisance and duplicity is due partly to Western misunderstanding, partly to a deliberately erected facade. In reality the Oriental is probably more emotional, self-confident and straight-forward than his Western counterpart. The Oriental goal has always been fidelity to nature, it is averse to distortions.

As the eminent Confucian Mencius pointed out, It is because of its innate quality that human nature can be considered good. If it becomes evil, it is not the fault of its innate quality. The sense of compassion is common to all men; the sense of shame is common to all men; the sense of respect is common to all men; the sense of right and wrong is common to all men. The sense of compassion constitutes humanity (Jen), the sense of shame constitutes dutifulness (Yi), the sense of respect constitutes correct behavior (Li), the sense of right and wrong constitutes wisdom (Chi). Humanity, dutifulness correct behavior and wisdom are not taught, they are inherent in our nature Sometimes we fail to think of them. As the saying goes, 'Seek and you will find; neglect and you will lose' If the people abide by their normal nature, they will come to love these beautiful virtues

Why then has the Oriental image been misrepresented? The answer lies in an understanding of the virtues of Jen, Yi, Li, and Chi mentioned by Mencius. They are also the key to discovering THE SCRUTABLE ORIENTAL and, hence, are the subject of this book.

E SCRUTABLE ORIENTAL



SEJONG

Hugh MacMahon

Cover:

The Yi Dynasty incense burner, a symbol of Filial Piety, is encircled by the Chinese characters which denote the basic Confucian virtues. The 'Three Relationships and Five Moral Rules' in classical Korean script provide the background.

Fr. Hugh Mac Mahon, a native of Dublin, Ireland, came to Korea in 1963 and has had the experience of working in such diverse areas as Cheju and Jindo Islands, Kwang-ju and the Capital City. For two years he worked in the Papal Embassy in Seoul as attache.

Having acquired a deep interest in the Korean way of life during his early years in the country he studied for his M.A. degree in Ottawa University, Canada, writing a thesis on the Confucian Social Influence.

In 1970 he established a new parish in Hwa Yang Ni, Seoul, and has worked there since. During the past three years his articles on Korean life, especially on the slowly changing but all important Confucian outlook, have appeared regularly in the 'Korea Times'. Born in 1938 he was ordained priest in 1962 and four of his classmates are with him in Korea.



Michael M. Villano



SEJONG

KOREANS

Impressed by the tremendous changes in traditions, customs, economy and in the people themselves, Michael Villano, on his second visit to Korea, felt the urge to put his observations into print in "A New Generation of Koreans," so that readers all over the world would have an opportunity to view Korea as it really is, and not as it has been falsely portrayed by those who have only had a prejudiced and fleeting glance at it.

The development of the country is enviable and the people of the "Hermit Kingdom" have emerged to become a major contributor to the development of Asia. The wonder of Korea is that it has been successful in adapting to modernization while preserving its cultural heritage.

This book portrays a Korea which has become what it is because its people were determined to move. The author has captured this spirit and has verbalized it in such a way that the reader will almost feel the pulse of this growing nation.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Michael M. Villano came to Korea in July 1973 as a career employee of the United States civilian personnel work force.

Villano currently serves as civilian personnel director for the U.S. Army and Air Force Post Exchange System in Korea. During his 15 years with the exchange system, Villano has served in South Vietnam and has travelled in Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan and Australia.

He holds a bachelor of science degree from Long Island University, New York City and a master's degree in public administration from Golden Gate University, San Francisco, Calif. Originally from New York City, Villano now claims Dallas, Texas as his home.

In March 1974, Villano published his first book on Korea-"Korea Insights". In addition, he has regularly contributed articles to the Korea Herald.



The author is greeted by North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung, in Pyongyang

WILFRED G. BURCHETT, the celebrated Australian war correspondent has been reporting wars and revolutions for over 25 years, at first for the London *Times*, and more recently for the Associated Press, *Yomiuri* of Japan, and dozens of other journals around the world. He has covered Asia for many years, including the Pacific theater during World War II, and he reported the Korean War and the Panmunjom truce talks for the Paris journal, *Ce Soir*. In recent years he has spent most of his time in the former states of Indochina where he has come to know the leading personalities as well as the common people. His reputation by now is not only of reporting the news, but of making it, Perhaps the most authoritative and respected Western reporter in East Asia, Wilfred Burchett is certainly unique. He has been hailed as the John Reed of our time.

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Again Korea by Wilfred G. Burchett



AGAIN KOREA by Wilfred G. Burchett

The author, who covered the Korean War and the Panmunjom truce talks for two years from "the other side," recently returned to North Korea for an intensive survey. *Again Korea* is his in-depth report on that trip.

Complete with background information, as well as the most up-to-date eyewitness report available of North Korea today, this book is sure to be of great help in understanding current events.

Burchett describes at length the reconstruction of North Korea. He recalls the complete destruction of the cities and countryside which left not even one town intact. Today North Korea has constructed a modern self-sufficient industrial society, one of the most prosperous in Asia. The author seeks to explain and describe this miraculous development. He visits factories and farms, institutions of education and political centers, to find the explanation of the miracle.

But, he reports, as a result of increasingly hostile actions, the government may

(Continued on back flap)

(Continued from front flap)

have to face the possibility again of the complete destruction of the country. Premier Kim Il Sung, in his interview with Burchett, repeatedly emphasized that, "Things may be destroyed again."

The author recalls in detail the Panmunjom negotiations, with Vietnam in view. He examines at length the politics of partition of Korea; the role of Japan as an ally of the United States in the current situation; the life and thinking of Kim Il Sung; and the unique position of the North Korean Communists with respect to both Moscow and Peking.

Wilfred G. Burchett has, in recent years, frequently made headlines around the world with his exclusive news reports from North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front zones of South Vietnam. He has met extensively with the revolutionary leaderships of both Vietnam and Korea and draws comparisons between the Korean situation and the development of the Vietnam war, to show the meaning of their interrelationship today.



THE FOLK TREASURY OF IX OF IX OF IX

Legend and Folktale

Secrety of Komean Oral Literature

This book is an English translation of the typical myths, legends and folktales of Korea. The publication of an introduction to the oral literature of Korea and a comprehensive compilation of narrative stories of Korea is soon expected. To that end, the Society of Korean Oral Literature has long devoted itself to the collecting and sorting out of narrative stories, folktales, songs of sorcerers, and proverbs, throughout the country, as well as research on written records.

The picture on the cover is the relief on the bell of Bongduk-sa temple. The legend about the bell has been handed down for more than a thousand and two hundred years. (Sec "The Bell of Bongduk-sa Temple" p.99.)

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PAUL S. CRANE

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HOLLYM

Dr. Paul Shields Crane has spent most of his life in Korea, first as the son of missionary parents and, since 1947, as a surgeon at the Presbyterian Medical Center in Chŏnju, North Chŏlla Province. His broad, sympathetic understanding and appreciation for the Korean people has grown out of many years of close and friendly associations.

Dr. Crane attended the Pyongyang Foreign School, in north Korea, prior to World War II. He received his undergraduate degree from Davidson College and his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and is certified by the American Board of Surgery and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He served as a Major in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army for two years in Korea. He was recalled to active duty to serve as the official interpreter for President John F. Kennedy in 1961, and for President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965 on the occasion of ROK President Park Chung-hee's two visits to Washington, D.C., as well as for President Johnson during his state visit to Korea in 1966.

Dr. Crane has served with distinction in a wide variety of activities in Korea, including those of advisor to the Surgeon General, ROK Army; and a member of the Board of Directors of Yonsei University and of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch. He is an accomplished writer, and is uniquely qualified to interpret the attitudes and thought patterns of the people with whom he has lived and served most of his life.

THIS BOOK, as the first in a new series of popular handbooks on Korea, marks another milestone in the publication of books on Korea in the English language. This new series, published under the auspicies of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, is dedicated to the objective of bringing increased understanding of Korean history, culture and people. Subsequent volumes by Korean and non-Korean authors will be published periodically.

Other Royal Asiatic Society Publications:

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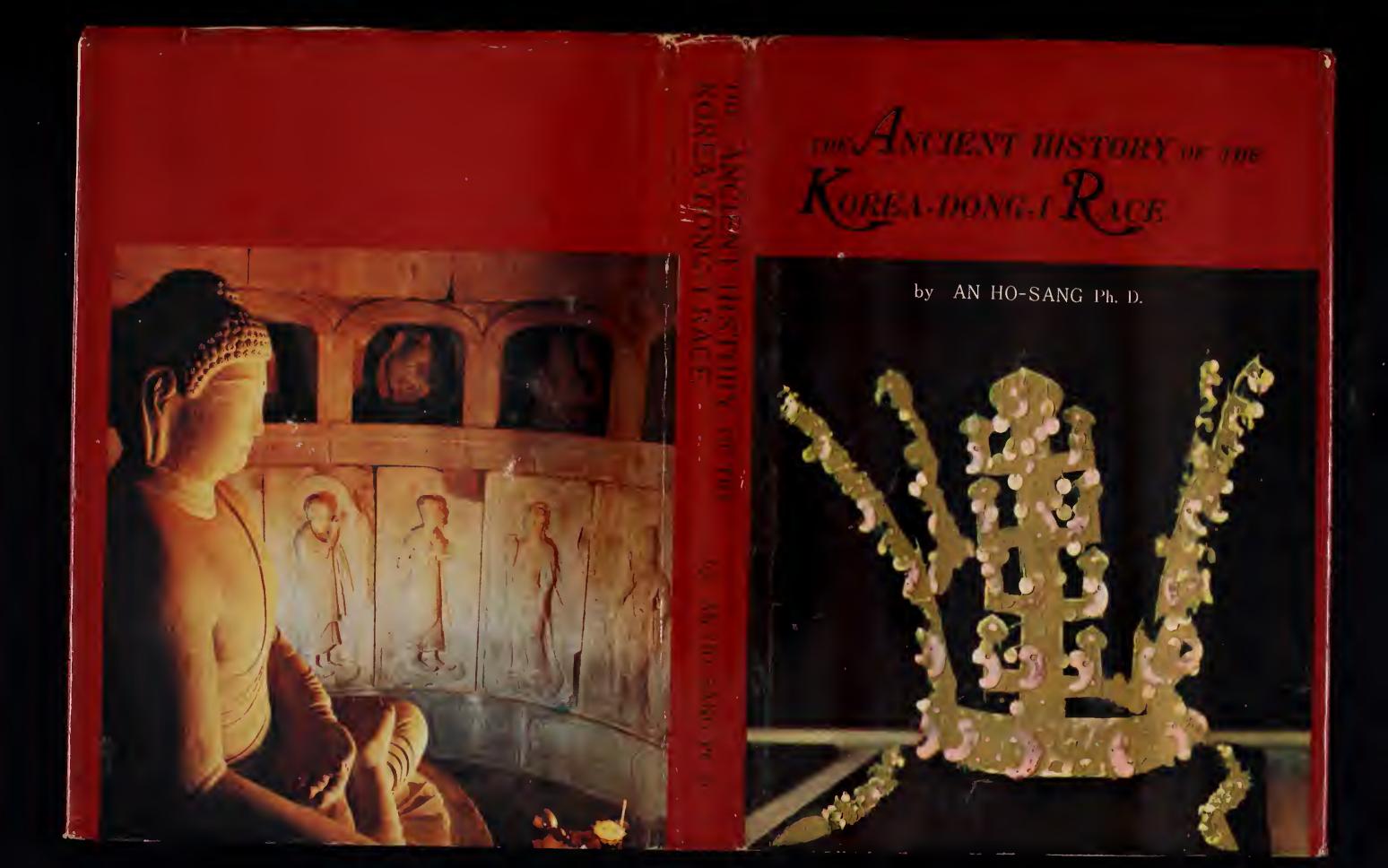
- 1. The Korean Political Tradition and Law by Professor Hahm Pyong-choon, 1967.
- 2. Korea and Christianity by Dr. Spencer J. Palmer, 1967.

RAS TRANSACTIONS-42VOLUMES, 1900-1967.

The list of contributors to the published Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, 1900-1967, contains the names of all the great pioneers in the field of Korean studies—Gale, Hulbert, Underwood, Bishop Trollope, Paik, McCune and many others.

In its revitalized publishing program, the Society will publish at least two transactions per year, with emphasis on the contributions of the increasing numbers of able Korean scholars. Volume 43, containing a series of five articles by Korean and Western authorities, on "The New Religions of Korea," will be published in September, 1967.

For further information about the RAS, Korea Branch, and its publications, please write to: The Corresponding Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Box 255, CPO, Seoul, Korea





PROF. DR. AN HOSANG

ABOUT THIS BOOK Among ancient histories of East Asia writen in recent years both in the East and in the West. Dr. An's The Ancient History of the Korea-Dong-I Race is one of the most original and realistic books in many respects. It is also highly true to the actual migration and settlement of the founders of the Chinese civilization.

Rejecting the conventional, static view of the East Asian history, Dr. An forcusses attention upon the inflow of the early inhabitants of North China from the northest, the home of Ju-chen or Chosun (ancient name of the Manchu-Korean people). called the Korea-Dong-I Race in this book. He shows how big streams of this people entered North China and laid the foundation of the East Asian civilization there during the New Stone Age about 5,500 years ago and how they continued to develop by assimilating new waves of invaders from their earlier homeland, a highly repetive pattern in the history of East Asia.

Dr. An also reveals, among other things, that the Three Huang including Fu-yi, the inventor of the Chinese writing system, and the Five Ti belonged to this race from the northwest. He quotes Shi-chi and many other rources to show also that Confucius, The First Emperor of Ch'in and other well-known leaders and sages belonged to this race by orgin. Author, Dr. An Hosang.

Personal History of Author

Recei ed Ph. Degree from the Jena University in Germany.

Scholar of "Alex. V. Humboldt-Stiftung" in Germany.

Prefessor at the Korea University, Seoul. Chairman of the Korean Philosophy

Association.

Professor at the Seoul National University.

The 1st Minister of Education, Korea.

President of Korean Education Association,

President of the Dong-a University.

Graduate School.

Ist Senator, the National Assembly of Korea Member of the National Academy of Arts & Science.

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Awarded order of Civil Merin, Moran Medal, Korea.

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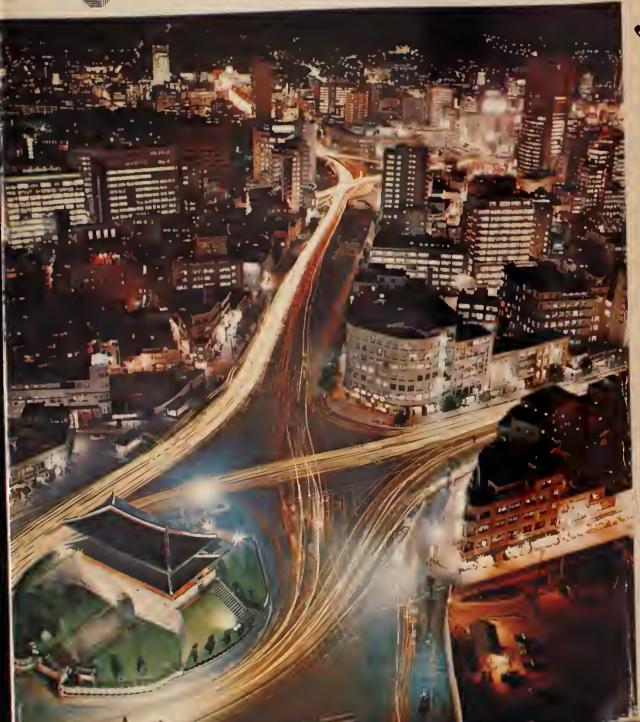
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DAVID C. COLE and PRINCETON N. LYMAN

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For this volume economist Colc and political scientist Lyman have collaborated to study how modernization of the economic and political systems proceeded in a mutually reinforcing way. While treating separately each area of development during the 1960s, they continually make apparent the interesting influences of one upon the other. In addition, they assess the overall progress during this decade and discuss future prospects. Fifty-four tables document their text.

David C. Colc is with the Harvard University Development Advisory Service in Indonesia. Princeton N. Lyman is Chief of the Civic Participation Division, Burcau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development.

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In 1965 a group of economists at Harvard University established the Project for Quantitative Research in Economic Development in the Center for International Affairs. Brought together by a common background of fieldwork in developing countries and a desire to apply modern techniques of quantitative analyses to the policy problems of these countries, they produced this volume, which represents that part of their research devoted to formulating operational ways of thinking about development problems.

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KOREA: A HISTORY by Bong-youn Choy

There has long been the need for a detailed. scholarly history of Korca. The author has satisfied this need with a comprehensive political and socioeconomic history of Korca from 57 B.C. to modern times, including both the northern and southern regimes of today. Specializing in Korcan industrial structure, economic planning, and administration, the author presents a concise yet readable historical approach to a greater understanding of Korca's position in East Asia. The author, a political scholar and experienced linguist, bases his text on primary Korean and Japanese sources, thus providing much information hitherto unavailable to English-speaking people.

Ancient Korca is covered in the first chapter, "The Three Kingdoms," and also in the six subsequent chapters dealing with feudalism, land reform, and carly Korean social structure. The thirteen succeeding chapters bring the history to modern times. They include a valuable account of Japanese colonial policy and the struggle for independence of the Korean people; the Korean War, its development, offensives, and counteroffensives; factionalism; the politics of Syngman Rhee and his twelve years of one-man rule; the background of the student revolutions; foreign relations; nationalism and neutrality; and important comparative studies concerning Communism and the governments of North and South Korea. The concluding

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chapter deals with the future of Korea and its role in rapidly changing East Asia. An extensive bibliography and copious notes add to the book's value.

BONG-YOUN CHOY is a specialist in language and political science. Born in Korca in 1914, a Korean citizen, he attended high school in Sung-in, Korea, college in Tokyo, and graduate courses in international relations at the University of California at Berkeley.

During the period from 1943 to 1946 Mr. Choy served as language expert for the Office of War Information in San Francisco. Later he was Political Education Specialist and Deputy Director with the Department of Public Information in South Korea. His teaching experience includes positions as instructor of Japanese and Korean languages in California and professor of political science in Seattle, Washington, and Scoul, Korea.

Articles by Mr. Choy on comparative government have appeared in various political and legal magazines: Law and Administration, Democratic Korea, and Voice of the Korean People in South Korea. He is also author of the textbook Korean Reader, published by the University of California Press.

A distinguished member of Pi Sigma Alpha, National Political Science Honor Society, Mr. Choy's name appears in the Directory of American Scholars (1951) and Who's Who in American Education (1953). Today the author is self-employed and lives in Berkeley with his wife, Jung-scuk, author of The Art of Oriental Cooking.

THE
INVENTION
OF PRINTING
IN CHINA
CARTER

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THE INVENTION OF PRINTING IN CHINA AND ITS SPREAD WESTWARD

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AD 10
THAILIN

CHINA

Columbia University Press PAPER'S THOUSAND YEAR JOURNEY FROM CHINA TO EUROPE



"Ah Shung looked comical hidden there in the jar, but to disobey his father was the greatest of sins."

Three of the illustrations by MALTHÉ HASSELRIIS for

TALES OF A CHINESE GRANDMOTHER by Frances Carpenter

This book is a companion to TALES OF A RUSSIAN GRANDMOTHER. Malthé Hasselriis, whose many exquisite color and black and white drawings have the quality of rare old Chinese paintings on silk, is a distinguished artist whose hobby is Chinese art—and he is regarded as the outstanding painter in the real Chinese tradition in this country.



"Pasted on one of the red doors of the gate was a picture of an ancient warrior with a frowning black face. On the other half of the gate there was the likeness of another warrior whose face was white. Surely these gods of the gate were enough to frighten any bad spirits that might come their way."



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FRANCES

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BOOK

TALES OF A KOREAN GRANDMOTHER



FRANCES CARPENTER
Author of TALES OF A CHINESE GRANDMOTHER

TALES OF A KOREAN GRANDMOTHER

by Frances Carpenter

The children of the Kim family knew of many ways to spend the long, leisurely days in the Inner Court, but best of all they liked to hear the stories of their wise old grandmother, Halmoni. Korea, the little country that "was like a bone between two dogs," proudly cherished a folklore as colorful as its neighbors China and Japan. And Halmoni knew all the wonderful fairy tales and folk tales that were the cream of thousands of years of Korean life.

From Halmoni, her grandchildren heard of the Skilful Archer who was friends with the river dragon and could call on the fishes to make a bridge. Or the Beggar's Friend who drew a donkey that came alive and carried him out of prison. Or the wise Korean Emperor who put an end to his subjects' fighting by ruling that they all should wear hats of pottery.

Thirty-two of these rich Korean folk tales, each an enchanting mixture of fact, fancy, and genuine folklore, are told against the life—past and present—of the Kim family. The quality of the author's re-telling and her qualifications as a superb storyteller make a book to please anyone not too old in spirit to enjoy folk tales.

Illustrated with reproductions of Korean paintings

This is a Junior Literary Guild selection, chosen as an outstanding book for boys and girls (A Group).



For many years Frances Carpenter traveled and worked with her father, the late Frank Carpenter, journalist and author of the famous Carpenter's Geographical Readers—used for more than forty years as supplemental readers in elementary schools throughout the country. Later, with her diplomat-husband she continued her travels which amount to more than 100,000 miles of world-wide area.

Foreign lands and cultures have always been objects of deep interest and study to her, which may be the reason that her folk-tale collections manage so well to preserve the real flavor of different people in different lands.

The illustrations used in this book are reproductions of rare Korean paintings purchased by her father in Korea in the '70's.

Frances Carpenter lives now in Washington, D. C.

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PEARL S. BUCK

THE LIVING REED

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A NOVEL OF KOREA

Clara E. Sipprett

PEARL S. BUCK

THE LIVING REED

A Novel By PEARL S. BUCK

Pearl Buck's novels have given the world an awakened understanding and appreciation for China and the Chinese people from the peasants of *The Good Earth* to the Dowager Empress of *Imperial Woman*. Now she has wrought a like marvel for Korea.

The Living Reed tells the story of a close-knit family who dedicate themselves to the salvation of their homeland, that tiny peninsula hanging like a golden fruit before the longing eyes of surrounding nations. The reader lives with them from the splendid era of Queen Min to the climactic days of the Second World War, and emerges not only with admiration for the Korean people and their rich culture but with the excitement of discovering a little known and fascinating history closely entangled with the history of America itself.

Kim II-han, an adviser to the throne when we first meet him in 1881, is to become the family patriarch, and the steadfast and passionate love between him and his wife Sunia spins a shining thread that ties the story together. H-han's father, he

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0963

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New York

himself, his two sons, and the sons of the latterall are engrossed from birth to death in the struggle for Korean independence.

The elder of H-han's sons, after Japan's seizure of Korea, joins the exiled revolutionaries and becomes the legendary figure known as "The Living Reed." Through his experiences we see a panorama of China and Manchuria in the violent 1920's and 1930's. The younger son marries a Korean Christian and becomes a martyr of Japanese persecution. From the tempestuous liaison of the elder brother with a Russian woman, and from the bittersweet marriage of the younger, issue the two grandsons of H-han, who mark the fourth generation. It is upon them that the story turns at its close.

Every major public event, from the assassination plots of the early pages to the landing of American troops at the end, and every public personage from Queen Min to Woodrow Wilson, is authentic. But the sweep of history and the excitement of great events provide only part of the book's power: the reader is drawn equally by the vivid detail of a remarkable people and culture, the course of three love relationships, and the color, warmth, power, conviction, and affinity for her subject that light up the printed page when Pearl Buck writes about Asia.

Jacket design by Jeanyce Wong. The background consists of part of the beloved Korean folk song Arirang, rendered by Kim Soon Bok in hangul, the alphabet of the common people.



Lee Briggs

KYUNG CHO CHUNG

author of

KOREA TOMORROW

The Macmillan Company
60 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

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LAND OF THE MORNING CALM

Kyung Cho Chung

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FOREWORD BY DR. PAUL F. DOUGLASS

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"Professor Lee has presented us with the first comprehensive account of the politics of Korean nationalism to appear anywhere. The book deserves warm praise as the best to appear on Korean politics in any Western language and should be the standard work on its part of that field for many years to come."

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BY SOON SUNG CHO

This is essential reading for persons concerned with contemporary Korean-American relations. It offers a dispassionate, forthright analysis of the United States failure in Korea. Many other books deal with American policy in Korea, but perhaps none is so cogently presented.

Dr. Cho—who is a visiting professor of political science at the University of Washington, on leave from International Christian University in Tokyo—focuses his attention on the problems of the division and reunification of Korea, and attempts particularly to ascertain and explain how various policies were adopted and why they failed.

He deals primarily with United States policy from the Cairo Conference during the Second World War to the eve of the Korean War. Despite the manifest importance of these matters, no previous book has studied in detail the origins of the Thirty-Eighth Parallel, the plan for Korean trusteeship, and the internal developments that eventually led to the Korean War.

Although readers may disagree with Mr. Cho's interpretations of the facts, his objectivity in recounting them should be immediately evident. In any ease, regardless of their personal views, students of United States foreign policy will find much to interest them in these pages.

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The purpose of this study is to isolate the factors conducive to the opening of Korca, known prior to 1882 as the "Hermit State," and to trace their subsequent effects. Although the book is concerned with the diplomacy of a single nation, the study covers the activities and policies of many powers interested in Korca's affairs.

Frederick Foo Chien graduated from National Taiwan University in 1956 and received his Ph.D. in International Relations from Yale University in 1962. He is presently Deputy Director of North American Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Republic of China.

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OF

KOREA



by Chae Kyung Oh

Director, OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
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KYUNGBOK PALACE, Scoul, Koren

View looking across the formal garden toward the two-story Throne Hall with mountain range in the background.

HANDBOOK OF KOREA

by

CHAE KYUNG OH

Director, Office of Public Information Republic of Korea

Until June 1950, Korea, "land of the morning calm," was a virtually unknown country to most Americans. In the three years of bitter warfare that followed the crossing of the 38th Parallel, Korea became a world-wide symbol of both tragedy and magnificent eourage. More than 30,000 Americans died there, and Korean casualties—military and civilian—ran into the millions.

Scores of books have since been written about Korea, but American friends—business and other—of that small, heroic nation and many serious scholars have long felt the lack of a comprehensive and authoritative work on the country itself. Here, at last, is such a book.

HANDBOOK OF KOREA is a publication of the Republic of Korea, written with the cooperation of leading Korean scholars and the various ROK Ministries. Presented to the American reader as a basic reference work, it is a thoroughly enlightening and readable guide to all aspects of Korean national life.

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With its wealth of well-selected maps and photographs, HANDBOOK OF KOREA is the definitive work on a subject of compelling interest to every informed American.

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Korea's 1884 Incident

The story of Kim Ok-kyun and the 1884 incident is a fascinating one. It reads like fiction but is all the more worth the telling because it is true.

Kim Ok-kyun was one of the pioneer advocates of reform and modernization in late nineteenth century Korea; the incident of December 4, 1884 was an unsuccessful attempt by Kim and some of his closest friends to seize the reins of power and to lead their country out of the darkness in which it slumbered; Meiji Japan was their model.

Relying as far as possible upon Korean and Japanese primary source material, Dr. Cook traces the background of the incident and evaluates Kim's role therein. Eminently readable, his presentation is scholarly without being tedious; his conclusions are revisionist.

Jacket design by Sue J. Bae: the post office building, where the inaugural party was held on the evening of December 4, 1884 at the start of the incident.



The Author

Harold F. Cook was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts in 1929. He graduated cum laude from Holy Cross College and received masters degrees from Seton Hall and Harvard. He earned his Ph. D. in East Asian history at Harvard, with Korea as his special field of interest. Dr. Cook first came to Korea in early July 1950 with the U.S. military and, in his own words, has kept coming back ever since. He has spent a total of nine years in Korea and an additional four years in Japan. Dr. Cook has published more than twenty-five articles, but this is his first full-length book.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Born in Normal, Illinois, HILARY CONROY graduated with honors from Northwestern University and received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. During World War II he studied Japanese and served as a translator in Occupied Japan from 1945 to 1946. He was a Social Science Research Fellow at the University of Hawaii in 1948-49, and in 1954 a Fulbright Research Scholar at Tokyo University. Dr. Conroy came to the University of Pennsylvania in 1951 and is now associate professor of Far Eastern history at that institution. He is chairman of the University of Pennsylvania-Kanazawa (Japan) University Affiliation Program and has directed international student travel and study in the Far East and South Asia. Dr. Conroy serves as East Asia bibliography editor of the American Historical Review and is at present secretary-treasurer of the Conference on Asian History of the American Historical Association. A frequent contributor to scholarly journals, he is the author of The Japanese Frontier in Hawaii, 1868-1898 and coauthor of History and Civilizations of Asia and Southwest Asia: A Brief History.

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THE JAPANESE SEIZURE OF KOREA 1868-1910

A Study of
Realism and Idealism
in International
Relations

HILARY CONROY

THE JAPANESE SEIZURE OF KOREA, 1868–1910

A Study of Realism and Idealism in International Relations

BY HILARY CONROY

The peninsula of Korea, suspended midway between China and Japan, has been throughout most of its history a source of temptation—and of conflict—to those powers. Japan fought China in 1894 to gain only shaky control of the peninsula, but it was her war with Russia in 1904 that led to the complete annexation of Korea, in 1910, to the Japanese Empire.

This volume is a thorough analysis of one aspect of that unfortunate peninsula's history: Japan's relations with Korea in the years leading up to annexation, and the underlying motivation for Japanese aggression. Dr. Conroy believes that this particular configuration of events is a remarkably clear example of the "realist" approach to international relations that is currently advocated by many leading authorities in the field.

In light of the fact that Japan was not aggressive toward Korea, or anyone, during the whole Tokugawa era, 1600–1868, even though Hideyoshi had demonstrated in the 1590's that conquest of Korea was militarily feasible, it has become impossible to assume any such simple explanation as "Japan always had her eye on Korea".

And if the Japan that annexed Korea cannot be judged to have been giving expression to a

(Continued on back flap)

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deep-seated historical urge, it becomes necessary to examine carefully the events and personalities which shaped the late nineteenth-century thrust toward Korea and to establish a scale for evaluating them. For this, as well as for the discernment of larger implications of the Japan-Korea case, the author has made what he feels to be pertinent cross references to American history.

In this regard, for those who feel that the approach to Far Eastern history should be particular and specialized, and that indulgence in cross references and wider implications is irrelevant, the author points out that these ideas developed during the course of the study and were not merely superimposed upon it. In his view the person doing a case study should try to see it in larger context, rather than leaving interpretation always to the nonspecialist.

Containing translations or summaries of diaries and government documents, contemporary prints, and statistical tables, as well as an extensive bibliography, *The Japanese Seizure of Korea*, 1868–1910 is a work of paramount importance for all students of the Far East and for everyone interested in the theory and practice of international relations.

Printed in Great Britain

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of righteonsness, rises to an ever higher pitch in his denouncements of Min's methods. And yet Min remains consistent in his loyalty to him, scrupulous in his protection of a man shricking judgment against him at every juncture. Why?

This is the question on which the novel turns, a basic human question of innocence, experience and guilt. At its conclusion, I ee asks only for time, "... to learn to live with a riddle, a great riddle, that Colonel Min has left behind for me." This is a book which confronts that riddle in its most explosive aspects and it is a book which speaks very clearly to the questions about the course of the world today.

Richard E. Kim was born in Hamhung, Korea, in 1932. He participated in the Korean War from 1950 to 1954. After the war, he came to the United States to continue his studies; he attended Middlebury College and received three Master's degrees — from Johns Hopkins, the University of Iowa and Harvard. Mr. Kim is married and has two children. He is, at present, Associate Professor of English at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

THE INNOCENT

THE INNOCENT

RICHARD E. KIM

HOUGHTON MIFITAN COMPANY

RICHARD E.KIM

Author of THE MARTYRED

THE INNOCENT RICHARD E. KIM

Richard Kim's first novel, *The Martyred*, a final nominee for the National Book Award, was described by the *New York Times* as "a magnificent achievement . . . in the great moral and psychological tradition of Job, Dostoevsky and Albert Camus." *The Innocent* is an equally compelling story which faces up to the mavoidable moral issues of our times in a context of violence and duplicity and almost unbearable suspense.

The scene is again Korea. A military coup d'etat is being organized to take over the corrupt civilian government. Against a background of schemes and counterschemes, of Oriental deviousness and subtlety, emerge two key characters: Major Lee, the moralist and hater of bloodshed who narrates the story; and Colonel Min, a revered leader with a mysterious past and reputation for ruthless killing.

As a young man, Major Lee fought in the Korean War, Educated in America, deeply patriotic, he has risen steadily within the secret ranks of the planners of the *coup*. His contributions, both intellectual and technical, have been of particular importance to Colonel Min, who has made brilliant use of Lee's genius for strategy.

The Colonel's past, a tangle of contradictory rumors, has long troubled Major Lee. As the insurgents go into action, the facts of that past become an obsession, and Lee's high moral standards are repeatedly offended as he realizes the bloodiness of Min's professional his tory. The ambivalence of their relationshi increases as the intrigues within the militar alliances deepen. There are betrayals and counter-betrayals — and the inevitable counter-betrayals— and the inevitable continued on back jac



Richard E. Kim with his two children, David and Metissa

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GOVERNMENT and POLITICS of KOREA

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RIKA

The Research Institute on Korean Affairs,

8555 16th Street, Silver Spring, Maryland

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edited by Se-jinkim chang hyun cho

AUTHORS

HAROLD H. SUNOO Central Methodist College

SE-JIN KIM

North Carolina Central University

SUNG CHUL YANG
Eastern Kentucky University

SUNG-JOO HAN
Brooklyn College

CHANG HYUN CHO
Pembroke State University

Y. C. HAN
Florida State University

SEUNG HEE KIM
St. Louis University

CHONG HAN KIM
College of William and Mary

CHIN O CHUNG
University of Alabama

JOSEPH SANG-HOON CHUNG
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The Politics of Military THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS Revolution in Korea I Se-Jin Kim Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Once a hermit kingdom in Asia, Korea has experienced a series of cataclysmic events in recent years almost unmatched by any other nation. The termination of Japanese domination over Korea in 1945 was followed immediately by the military occupation of the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1950, less than two years after the formation of separate governments, the ideologically opposed halves of North Korea and South Korea were caught up in a war of fratricide and even the cease-fire agreement of 1953 has not mitigated the ever-present threat of renewed conflict.

Emerging from this state of belligerence has been the rise of a military leviathan, the political and social ramifications of which are analyzed in this factually sound study. Dr. Kim, a Korean by birth, examines the task of nation-building in Korea under an ineffectual thirteen-year civil rule followed by a modern military establishment. The baffling ambivalence of the military in politics—expressed by the overthrow of the legitimate government in defense of democracy—is given serious study in this book.

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The author discusses the socioeconomic and political causes of the military revolution in 1961 in Korea, the conflict of interests between the military and the civilian elites, the accomplishments and problems of the military-led political system, and the Korean experience in the broader context of the worldwide military phenomenon. The factional cleavages among higher military officers will enlighten students of military revolutions, and both policy makers and students of comparative politics will benefit from this comprehensive picture of Korea's modern history.

Se-Jin Kim received his Ph.D. in 1966 from the University of Massachusetts. During 1968-69 he was a Ford Faculty Fellow in the Cooperative Program in International Relations at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University. Dr. Kim is currently professor and chairman of the department of political science at North Carolina Central University.

ISBN 0-8078-1168-8.

Jacket illustration by Kimberly Kyser Carr



RICHARD E. KIM was born in Hamhung, Korea, in 1932. He participated in the Korean War from 1950 to 1954 as: liaison officer to Hqs. U. S. 8th Army, U. S. 7th Division; aide-de-camp to Under-Secretary of Defense (Korea), and to Commanding General, U. S. 7th Division (General Arthur G. Trudeau); liaison officer to U. S. Advisory Group at Korean Military Academy; aide-de-camp to Commanding General, ROK 2nd Corps. After the war, he came to the United States to continue his studies, receiving his AB from Middlebury College and, surprisingly enough, three Master's degrees — from Johns Hopkins, from the State University of Iowa, and from Harvard. Married and the father of two children, Mr. Kim is now teaching at Long Beach State College, California.

Richard E. KIM A NOVEL BY 1070 RICHARD E. KIM George Braziller

THE MARTYRED

Richard E. Kim

The story begins: "The war came early one morning in June of 1950, and by the time the North Koreans occupied our capital city, Seoul, we had already left our university.... In a short time — because junior officers died very fast in the early phase of the war — we were trained and battle-tested."

Richard E. Kim might have been writing of himself, for at eighteen he, too, was in the war, a Korean from the North enlisted in the army of the Republic of Korea. However, it is not of the battle-field he writes in THE MARTYRED, but of the conflict in the souls of men.

Shortly before the ROK army occupied the northern city of Pyongyang, fourteen Christian ministers in that city had been rounded up by the Communists. Twelve of them had been shot — this much was known by Intelligence — but two of them had been spared. Why? The Communists were not known particularly for their selectivity, or for their compassion. And why just these two? That was what Colonel Chang, Chief of Army Political Intelligence, wanted to know. And what Captain Lee was ordered to investigate.

(continued on back flap)

Beginning with this comparatively simple assignment, Captain Lee finds himself involved in a mystery that goes far beyond the province of Army Intelligence—a mystery in the religious sense of the term, having to do with man's situation in this life and his relation to his God and his fellowman.

To Colonel Chang, no Christian himself, the twelve who were murdered were martyrs and must officially be declared as such; it makes good propaganda. But what if they did not all die as martyrs? What if they — or some of them, betraying others to save their skins — "died like dogs," as the captured Red major who was there insists? Can the war-weary, hounded, starving people be nourished on a lie? Captain Lee is young enough to believe that the truth must be honored no matter what the cost — until experience teaches him that Pilate's question is not so easily answered.

Central to the story is the enigmatic Mr. Shin, the older of the two ministers who survived, who first denies he was present at the execution and then declares that he was, thus deliberately drawing suspicion upon himself, and the wrath of the people, who cry "Judas." Why Mr. Shin does this is the core of the mystery. His is the passion in Mr. Kim's Christian novel.

GEORGE BRAZILLER

215 Park Avenue South, New York 3

KO WON

CONTEMPORARY KOREAN POETRY

CONTEMPORARY KOREAN POETRY

COMPILED AND TRANSLATED BY

KO WON

THE IOWA TRANSLATION SERIES

Under the general editorship of Paul Engle, the International Writing Program at The University of Iowa is providing significant literary works from other languages in English translations. Contemporary Korean Poetry, the first book in the series, will be followed by Wai-Lim Yip's Modern Chinese Poets.

The International Writing Program — has brought together thirty-eight young poets, novelists, and playwrights from all over the world. The key to its attraction is a wonderfully freewheeling atmosphere in which discussion, debate, and hard work all go on in a spirit of real tolerance. The program sounds daringly experimental, and in one sense it is. In another sense though, it was almost an assured success from the moment it was thought of. The reason lies in its director, Paul Engle, who founded the university's renowned creative writing program, ran it for twenty-five years, and is an old and respected hand at the nurturing of writers."

- James F. Fixx, Saturday Review

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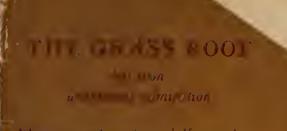
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The Translator: KO WON
Ko Won has published five volumes of his own poetry, all in
Korean, and many translations
of poetry from Korean into English and from English into Korean. He won the 1966 Kansas
City Star poetry contest for poems written in English.

"When Ko Won writes in a poem, 'the lamplight grows under my skin/still faeing midnight,' he speaks as a man who knows midnight as well as a child knows his own room. He experienced war in both North and South Korea. As poet and as person he has a shrewd sense of Korean verse from the past decades, of the luck and pain out of which it was written."—Paul Engle





"I from intachos of rural Korea the author urns to a bold panorama of Lat Lastern experience. For color, vigor, and vitality, it puts to shaine the current literature of Japan and China Law Lork Time

"The human story of one man told sincerely and frankly with a wealth of detail which makes a picture both vivid and moving. A human document of the greatest value,"

New York Herald Tribune

"For history for social change, and for simple human interest the book has a strong appeal,"

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"It is almost the only book that can introduce us to a virtually unknown people. It is interesting, important, memorable." The New Republic.

G

Younghill Kang was born in Korca, the Hermit Kingdom, in 1903, in an isolated grass-roofed village, like the one described in this story.

He was tanglit by his uncles, who were poets, and therefore men of consequence in the village. From them he learned the Confucian doctrines and Korean customs and these until he was twelve. At that age he went to Tokyo and spent four years in a Japanese school.

When he returned to Korea he was not the same person; he had become imbued with an intense desire to learn all he could about Western civilization and ideas. For two years he studied and taught in a missionary school. In 1919 he participated in the revolution against Japanese domination, and spent one year in jail.

A year later came the chance to go to Harvard, and from 1920 on he has lived in this country. He did post-graduate work at Harvard, and for two years prepared and secured articles on Oriental subjects for the Encyclopædia Britannica. In 1929 he was appointed lecturer on comparative literature in the English Department of New York University.

The new challenge: South Korea!

he New Challenge

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Hedberg, who has spent 17 years in Asia, wrote this book after interviewing 130 of Korea's most important decision makers: conglomerate chiefs, state planners, economists, Cabinet ministers.

Hedberg is foreign news director of Scandinavia's leading industrial newspaper, the "Dagens Industri", of Stockholm, Sweden.

Håkan Hedberg

The New Challenge: South Korea!



Han Joong Nok

Reminiscences in Retirement

Crown Princess Hong

Jranslated by

Bruce K. Grant

& Kim Chin-man

Larchwood Publications Ltd.

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Han Joong Nok

Crown Princess Hong

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Han Joong Nok is one of the few works of court literature in Korea and one of its most significant features is that it was written by the Crown Princess herself. It is valued not only for its elegant and elaborate style but also for its sophistication and the vivid portrayal of the tragic events at court.

One of the charateristics of Han Joong Nok is that it lacks chronological sequence. This is largely due to the fact that each book was written independently of the others, according to the different needs and moods of the writer at the time of composition. Moreover, the original manuscripts were kept in the palace and at her parental home until they were discovered decades later by an unknown person who edited and hand-copied them at his discretion. Taken as a whole, however, the work forms an autobiography of the author.

-from the Explanatory Note

He was fated to meet tragic end, not able to finish his allotted span of life; God visited a vicious blight upon him to that end. Oh, God, God, why did you treat him so cruelly? The Crown Prince being the only son to count upon, how could Lady Sonhi have the heart to resort to this extreme measure? But the fact was the Prince was past praying for; no reproaches availed. It always weighed upon her mind that the King's lack of love for the Prince lay at the root of the latter's illness, a fact that the King did not realize; she could not help feeling the prick of remorse for it. But what would have become of the four-hundred-year old dynasty if the Prince had been allowed to commit monstrosities when out of his senses for the satisfaction of her maternal affection? His mental condition had already deteriorated to such a stage that he could not recognize his parents.

-from the Book III

Cover Photo, Lim Bum-tack

한용운 시집 "님의 침묵" 영문 완역본

MEDITATIONS OF THE LOVER

By Han Yong-Woon Han Yong-Woon

MEDITATIONS OF THE LOVER

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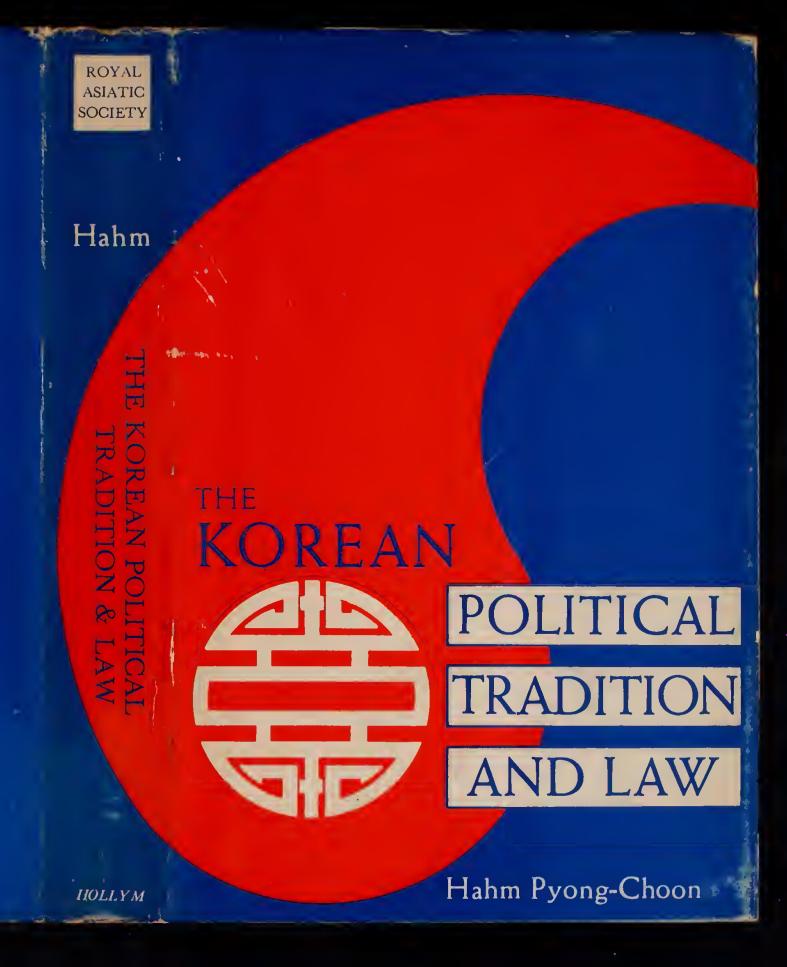
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About the Author

Professor Choe Sang-su, a pioneer of the Korean folklore, has devoted almost his entire life to the research and study of folklore. In the last 38 years, he has traveled all over Korea to visit more than 1,800 villages.

A renowned authority on the Korean folklore, he at present teaches at Kyunghee University and Ewha Womans University in Seoul. He is the President of the Korean Folklore Society and a Director of the Korean Folklore Research Center.

His books, published both in Korean and English editions include: A Survey of Korean Kites, A Study of the Mask Play of Hahoe, A Study of the Korean Puppet Play, A Study of the Yaryu and O-gwangdae Mask Play, A Study of the Sandae Mask Play, A Study of the Mask Play of Hae-seo, and about 30 other works in a Korean Folklore Studies Series. He has also written books and essays on Korea's historical relations with Vietnam, the Arabs, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Ryukyus.

Professor Choe now resides at 407—1 Sindang-dong, Seoul, Korea.

Annual Customs of Korea by CHOE SANG-SU



HE WORLD IS ONE

ひ 最月

YI PANGJA THE WOR

Princess Yi Pangja's Aut

YI PANGJA

On May 1, 1970 the ailing Prince Yi Un "Yöngeh'inwang" quietly passed away in Naksŏnjae the royal residence at Ch'angdŏk Palace. Under the tiled roofs of Naksonjae in the heart of Seoul, Korea's capital, lives the widowed Princess Yi Pangja. Gracious, amiable and sincere, she radiates a vibrant noble character and demonstrates a meaningful purpose for living even at the age of seventytwo. When most women her age would be retired she is active in promoting vocational education among the physically handicapped of her adopted country through "Myŏnghwi Wŏn'' an organization she founded. On May 2, 1972 the Korean government conferred the Order of National Merit on Princess Yi Pangja for her achievement in the field of social work.

THE WORLD IS ONE is her story told simply with the quiet strength of personal conviction which evolved because of her unique position bridging Korea and Japan. She yearns to weave the strands available to her that would draw the two nations closer together. Her devotion to her husband and loyalty to her countries are evident in her memoirs written late in life. Born as a Japanese princess of the highest rank she suddenly found herself at the age of nineteen plunged into the maelstrom of political intrigue.

Yongch'inwang, a brother of the last Korean monarch and son of King Kojong, had been taken to Japan as a political hostage at the age of eleven. Her marriage betrothal was announced to the Japanese nation before she received the government request for her to marry this exiled alien prince. There were years of personal adjustment and then the tragic frustrations of social readjustment when status of royalty was abolished.

She chose to follow her husband; however her sorrow reached a climax upon the tragic death of her first child during the last days of their first official state visit to Kórea. Many with weaker strength of soul would have lost hope during this time of grief, sorrow and despair.

In 1963 President Park Chung Hee personally invited the family to return to Korea. Through the unfailing loyalty and determination of Princess Yi Pangja, she and her husband arrived in the land of his birth. The life long desire of Prince Yi Un to return to his homeland was fulfilled, but tragically too late. For seven years he was confined at the Saint Mary's Hospital in Seoul.

A few hours before his death he was moved to Naksŏnjae. The last Crown Prince of Korea was released from this world at the age of seventy-three. The eouple had just celebrated their golden wedding anniversary two days before. He was buried near his father's tomb on the rolling hills of Kŭmgok several miles east of Seoul.

Princess Masako, or as she prefers to be called, Yi Pangja, has chosen to remain in Korea. Truly it appears that the tragedy of the past is over and only sad memorics are etched in history for this unpretentious Princess of Sorrow. It is hard to believe that she is seventy-two for her vitality and youthful appearance scarcely betray her years.

Though her memoirs have been written in Japanese and Korean, now the English speaking world will know the eourse of events which have expanded another dimension of Korean-Japanese relations, strangely personal yet politically significant.

Yet another book you'll be interested in:

KOREAN PHOENIX

A Nation from the Ashes

by Michael Keon

Veteran newsman and novelist Michael Keon has written a penetrating study of Korea, its history and politics to the present day. He illuminates the effect of the past upon the present, traces the role of dynamic leadership in the modernization of a nation, and shows how the new Korea has, like the veritable Phoenix, risen from its own ashes.

Nations facing the problem of breaking through to the twentieth century after an agelong history of invasions might well look to the republic of Korea for clearcut and readily accessible lessons.

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The Korean Conflict SEARCH FOR UNIFICATION The Korean Conflict SEARCH FOR UNIFICATION M.P. SRIVASTAVA рНq Premice Hall

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THE KOREAN CONFLICT

SEARCH FOR UNIFICATION

by M.P. Srivastava, D.Litt.

This is an academic analysis of political and strategic aspects of the beginning and development of the Korean conflict and its manifold implications.

The author analyses the mechanics of conflict, involved in the political infrastructure in East Asia and its relative impact on Korean conflict. He emphasises that the Korean conflict is interwoven with the two Super Power conflict and is to be understood in the triangularity of relationship of U.S., U.S.S.R. and China. In the event of open hostilities, the conflict involves direct strategic confrontation between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. thus requiring investigative analysis in the global rather than peninsular context.

Analysing the 'personality cult' of President Kim II Sung and his succession question within the ideological framework of Marxism-Leninism, he holds the view that it involves major policy implications of both Moscow and Beijing.

On the question of 'peaceful unification' the author holds the view that a lasting solution can be achieved only by peaceful means on the basis of bilateral negotiations and in accordance with the 'will and aspirations' of the majority of the Korean people avoiding any outside intervention. Towards this end he recommends a mutual non-aggression agreement between the two heads of the Republican and the Communist regimes followed by cooperation in trade, technology, education, culture and in other areas.

(Continued on back flap)

(Continued from front flap)

The study is both illuminating and scholarly for those engaged in research on East-Asian political dynamics, and interesting for those willing to understand the general situation of Korean conflict.

The Author



A top seeded political analyst and a Kreminologist, Dr. M.P. Srivastava holds a doctorate and a post-doctorate in international Relations. He has considerable experience of teaching and research as a faculty member of Agra and Meerut Universities, as a policy analyst with the Department of Cabinet Affairs, Government of India, and as head of the Research Section of the Press Council of India. He has been associated with think tanks on foreign policy analysis both in India and abroad.



Czom-zi Bag 박 칩 지



Puppet Woman 꼭 두 각 시



Dong-zi Hong 홍 동 지



y In-sob Zon



by
In-sob Zong



The Korean Language School for Foreigners,

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Plays From Korea

(The first collection of Korean plays ever printed in English)

The thirteen plays included here will bring to life through dialogue and action the hackground of Korean culture and contemporary psychology of the nation.

(Published in commemoration of the 50th unniversary of foundation of Chung-ang University, Seoul, Korea and the 70th birthday of its founder and President, Louise Yim, Litt. D. and LL. D.)

- 1968 -

Other Publications in English by In-sob Zong

Folk Tales from Korea
(Routledge and Kegan
Paul, London)

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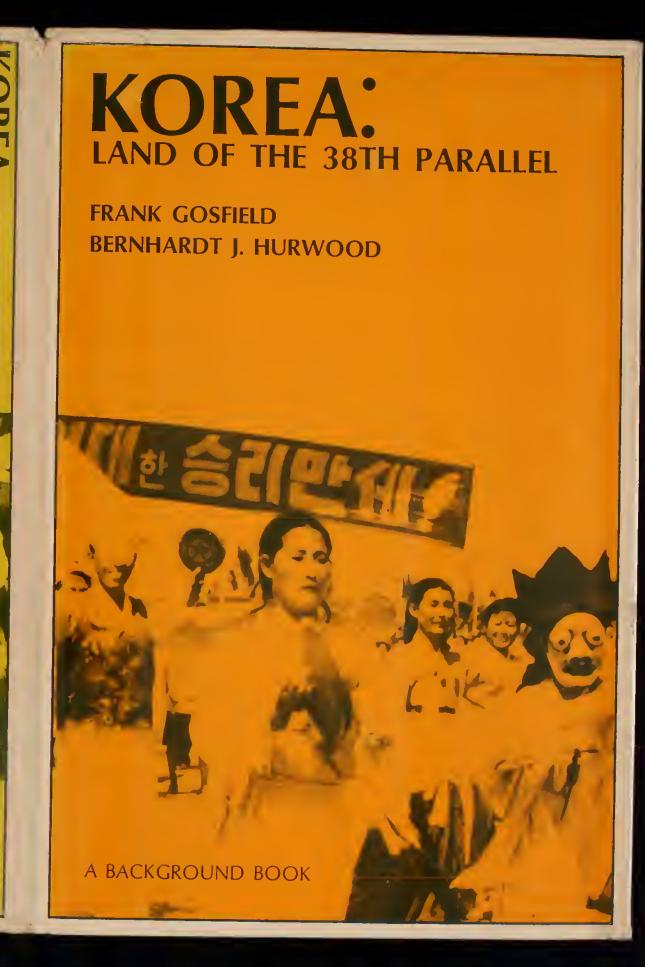
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KOREA: Land of the 38th Parallel

By Frank Gosfield and Bernhardt J. Hurwood

Here is the full Korea story, from its 5,000-year-old origins as Chosen—"Land of the Morning Calm"—to the exciting release of the crew of the USS Pueblo.

Located on a land-bridge between the Chinese mainland and the islands of Japan, the Korean nation was foredoomed by geography to a role of utter dependence on the more powerful nations flanking it. From earliest times the destiny of Korea has been determined by the self-interests of such diverse powers as China, the Mongols, Japan, Russia, and today, the United States. The authors of Korea, Land of the 38th Parallel reveal the endless tragedy that lies behind the Korean expression "A shrimp caught in the battle of whales."

For anyone wishing to know why there was a Korean war, why there are two Koreas today, or why the *Pueblo* was seized, this book is must reading.

One of the outstanding features of the book is a carefully selected series of documents, beginning with a rare, 17th century description of Korea by a Dutch shipwrecked sailor, the complete United Nations reports on incidents in the Demilitarized Zone, documents on the USS Pueblo affair, and a comprehensive Recommended Reading List.

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Jacket by Kiyo Komoda

FRANK GOSFIELD is a former war correspondent and World War II combat photographer. He has written, directed and produced numerous television shows. He has also written and produced documentary films for the United States government on social, political and economic conditions in Korea. He now lives in New York City.

BERNHARDT J. HURWOOD is a free-lance author of books and articles. An ex-Merchant Marine serviceman, Mr. Hurwood has traveled extensively and was a shipwrecked sailor—reminiscent of one of the extraordinary heroes described in this book—off the coast of Trinidad on Friday, the 13th of October, 1946. As with co-author Frank Gosfield, Mr. Hurwood has also had wide experience writing for films and television. He was one of the original "Today Show" staff members at NBC and covered the Korean war and peace negotiations.

Parents' Magazine Press 52 Vanderbilt Avenue New York, New York 10017

A KOREAN VILLAGE

Between Farm and Sea

VINCENT S. R. BRANDT

"Just south of the thirty-seventh parallel in Korea a long, jagged peninsula extends westward far out towards China into the Yellow Sca. At its extreme northwestern tip lics Sŏkp'o, a fishing and farming village of slightly more than a hundred households.* This book is an attempt to describe the way of life of the residents of that village in terms of their membership in groups and the way they get along (or fail to get along) with one another as individuals."

Thus begins Vincent S. R. Brandt's introduction to the first major study of a Korean village to appear in English. While living in Sŏkp'o for nearly a year with members of his family, Mr. Brandt formed close ties with the residents and totally immersed himself in the social and economic life of the village as a field worker, experienced sailor of small craft, and promoter of fishing ventures.

As the "resident anthropologist," the author pondered one main question: Why in this particular village, in contrast to many other Korean communities, do people cooperate frequently, assist one another extensively, and settle nearly all of their disputes effectively?

From his extensive field work he determined that the village had worked out a remarkable resolution of the conflict between formal, lineage-based ideology and egalitarian, community-oriented precepts of village solidarity. While there was a model for "correct behavior," patterns contradicting these values were often acceptable—and even conducive to cooperation across kinship boundaries.

Focusing on Sŏkp'o's cohesion and solidarity throughout this absorbing account, Mr. Brandt emphasizes his impression of the complexity and refinement of village social organization and asserts that sensitivity, nuance of feeling, or delicacy of sentiment are phrases that better describe the way Sŏkp'o residents adjust to one another than the time-honored anthropological clichés about simplicity, homogeneity, and collective conscience. Deftly and compassionately he discusses too the village's growing sense of identification with the national government and the desire of its young people to leave the community and find a better economic future in the cities.



Mr. Brandt is a Research Fellow in Asian Ethnology at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University and is presently continuing his field work in the Far East.

Harvard East Asian Series, 65 SBN 674-50565-4

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, Massachusetts

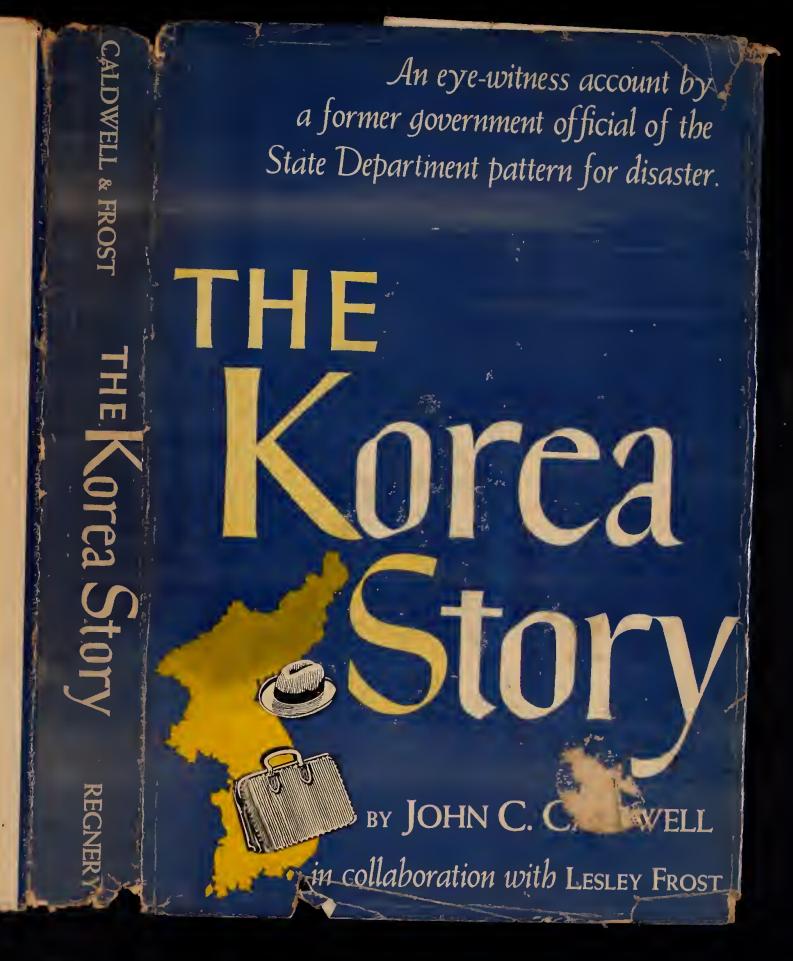
^{*}The name "Sŏkp'o" is fictitious.



JOHN CALDWELL has lived in China, Korea, the Philippines, and Japan, has traveled all over Asia, speaks Chinese and Korean, and knows the oriental mind. He is a member of a missionary family famous throughout Asia for the explorations and tiger-hunting feats of his father. Mr. Caldwell was educated in Shanghai, received his higher education at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee and returned to China during World War II on a dangerous government assignment. He became chief of information and propaganda in China for the Office of War Information and was a member of the ill-fated Marshall Mission in 1946-47. After he had directed the Voice of America in China, he moved on to Korea to help establish the South Korean Government, lived for a year on the 38th Parallel during the communist attack in 1950 and barely escaped from Seoul with his wife who had been ambushed and seriously wounded by the communists a few weeks previously.

At the age of 16, John Caldwell co-authored with his father the first popular book on the birds of China; he is senior co-author of the most widely used grammar school text on conservation in America.

LESLEY FROST, who collaborated with John Caldwell in the writing of *The Korea Story*, is the daughter of Robert Frost. Author and lecturer, Miss Frost has also served abroad with the Department of State. She is currently residing in Dallas, Texas.



Like most Americans John Caldwell is angry about the mess in Korea. But unlike most Americans, he knows exactly how it happened—because he had a part in it. This book is a fast-moving and completely frank account of Caldwell's three years as a military information specialist, diplomat, and business man in Korea.

John Caldwell, born in China of a four-generation missionary family, tells of his experience in establishing a U. S. Information Service on the 38th Parallel, in directing the first Korean election, and in working among the refugees who poured across the Parailel. Both he and his Korean-born American wife shared the dangerous assignment of fighting ambushes and smuggling anti-Communist propaganda into North Korea. What they also witnessed and what Caldwell describes here in personal terms is the failure of the 2,000man American mission in Korea, the largest staff ever assigned to a single American Embassy.

(Continued on back flap)

Caldwell's book is a story of how men and women—soldiers, diplomats, and missionaries—lived and worked; where they succeeded and where they failed; and how the sum of their activities led us into war and closer to the loss of all Asia. He describes the triumph of the first Korean elections and the magnificent work of the missionaries.

But, even more important, he shows why we are making a mockery of our official boast that in Korea we have created a "model democracy" and a "showcase" for all Asia. He shows that our failure is the result of political blindness, the decay of personal morality, and organizational ineffectiveness. The Korea Story demonstrates the stupidity of our State Department's foreign program—a program based on the assumption that if enough money is spent and enough people hired, all our problems can be solved.

Let's Visit

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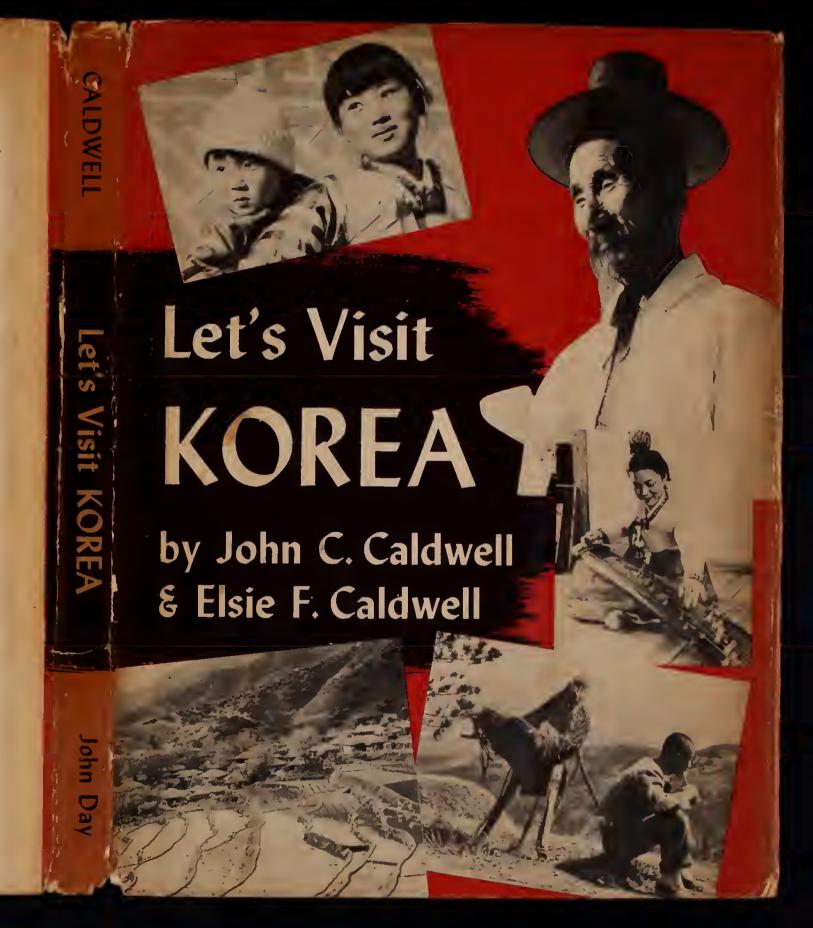
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JOHN DAY BOOKS



LET'S VISIT KOREA

By JOHN C. CALDWELL and ELSIE F. CALDWELL

Because of the Korean War, more than two million Americans have visited Korea and as this book is written nearly fifty thousand American soldiers and airmen are stationed there. Yet few Americans know of Korea's fascinating and tragic history.

Let's Visit Korea is written by a husband and wife who know Korea intimately. In it, young readers will learn of Korea's proud past, beginning with the legendary Tangun who came from heaven over 4000 years ago to establish order among the tribes people of the peninsula. The authors write of the period of the Three Kingdoms when the world's first observatory was built, of the wonders of the Koryo dynasty, of the invention of movable metal type, and of the Korean admiral who developed the first modern battleship. They show how the Korean peninsula became a bridge for the passage of religion, art, and customs from China to Japan. And they show how, because of this, Korea has become a battlefield, fought over by powerful neighbors.

Forsythia, one of our brightest spring shrubs, came to us across this Korean bridge; "Japanese" cherry trees are not Japanese at all, but come from Korea; 2000 years ago Koreans developed radiant heating and use it to this day. The Korean alphabet, devel-

(Continued on back flap)

oped nearly 500 years ago, is one of the simplest and most practical in the world.

These are but a few of the facts that are woven into the story of a people who tried to be hermits but have become instead subject to invasions and foreign occupation and are now a divided people, half in the free world, half in the communist world. America is vitally concerned with the Republic of Korea, having guaranteed its independence, fought over three years of bloody war to keep it free, and spent several billions of dollars in rebuilding its war-devastated villages and cities.

Both the authors of this book know Korea intimately. JOHN C. CALDWELL spent nearly three years there before the Korean War, returned during the war as a correspondent, and has visited the country several times since. His wife, ELSIE F. CALDWELL, was born in South Korea and attended high school in Pyongyang, now the capital of North Korea. Both were engaged in information activities of American agencies in Korea. They helped to oversee the first Korean elections in 1948; directed and took part in Operation Cigarette, a secret operation to infiltrate North Korea with anti-communist agents and material; both were ambushed in 1949 near the 38th parallel, and Mrs. Caldwell was ambushed again in 1950 and this time shot in the back. They now live in Nashville, Tennessee.

THE JOHN DAY COMPANY
New York

Here are some reviews of the author's first book, ONE MAN'S KOREA.

"An excellent manual for Americans confronted with Oriental cultures ''

-THE BOOKLIST

"One Man's Korea is blithe and witty, shrewdly perceptive."

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"A book to be kept, both for invaluable reference and for entertaining casual reading."

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JAMES WADE

west meets east



an encounter with Korea by JAMES WADE

Pomso

WEST MEETS EAST An Encounter with Korea

This is James Wade's second collection of selected journalistic pieces, following One Man's Korea (1967). The mixture is much as before: serious studies are interspersed with satire; book reviews and portraits of musical celebrities alternate with specialized articles and broad examinations of Korean culture, history and mores; verse contrasts with fiction.

These pieces are the cream of some 700-odd items published by the author since the earlier volume, and have been chosen to afford a comprehensive view of a Korea in transition, plus a scattering of material unrelated to the Orient.

Whether for information, entertainment or insight, this collection will immediately take a prominent place on the sparsely-filled shelf of works by generalists on Asia.

The jacket cover design, effected by Sandra Mattielli, an American artist long resident in Seoul, is based on the Chinese characters selected for the author's tojang or signature seal, which not only approximate the pronunciation of "Wade", but have an appropriate meaning which may be translated approximately as "Art with Profit".

JAMES WADE has lived in Korea for sixteen of the past 22 years. He came first as an army draftee in 1954, and settled permanently in 1960. Since then he has been professionally active as a composer, conductor, college professor, poet, short story writer, journalist, editor, translator, public relations consultant, lecturer and photographer.

In 1967 his first book One Man's Korea was published, followed by his collected poems Early Voyagers (1969), the vocal score of his opera The Martyred (1970) and Chosun Limericks (1971), which he edited and to which he contributed half the contents. He was also editor of and contributor to Volume 45 of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, entitled Mass Communications in a Developing Korea (1969), and is an honorary life member and councillor of RAS, as well as an honorary member of the Society of Korean Musicians.

In 1970 his opera *The Martyred* was premiered in Seoul and recorded commercially. His other musical compositions have been performed world-wide. He has published over 1,300 articles on various topics in many countries, and his fiction has appeared in America, England, Vietnam, France and Italy.

Currently serving as a consultant on English language publications for several Korean government agencies, and as a free-lance writer and editor, he makes his home in Seoul with his two young sons.



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Mary Linley Taylor

Some years after Mary Linley Taylor went, newly married, to live in Seoul, Korea, she began to hear fabulous tales of a Russian hunter, George Yankovsky, who, escaping from the Bolsheviks, and leaving his estate in the Province of East Siberia, had, with great courage and a cool audacity that intrigued her, borne away with him to Korea his entire family, his entourage and the pick of his animals, under the noses of the Bolsheviks.

George Yankovsky's tiger-hunting prowess in the Korean and Manehurian taiga was legendary, and Mary Linley Taylor burned with euriosity to meet this amazing man.

Fate was kind to the author, and Yankovsky's daughter, Ora, eame to stay in Seoul. They met, but it was not until a year later that the author was invited to *Novina*, the Yankovsky's hunting lodge in Hamgyong Puk Do Provinee.

Mary Linley Taylor found in George Yankovsky an amazing man, well past middle age, but still alert, fearless and a great hunter, training his sons (to whom he was known affectionately as 'Papa Tiger') in the tradition. She also discovered him to be a renowned entomologist and ornithologist. In turn, Yankovsky found in the author an entraneed listener, and it is the hunting tales he told night after night, round the blazing log fire at *Novina*, that the author here sets down, word for word.

Continued on the back flap

Illustrated from photographs

Life on 'Yankovsky's Peninsula' is recounted here, with its protected deer park, the family's amazing escape from the Bolsheviks, and the Utopian community set up by Yankovsky in Korea. Most interesting of all, we hear of the amazing tiger, leopard and boar hunts undertaken by Yankovsky and his sons. George Yankovsky and his family were seized by the Russians when they entered Korea in 1954, and since this time no more has been heard of them.

Except to a few hunters and explorers the name of Yankovsky is unknown to the western world, and Mary Linley Taylor's book forms a fitting tribute to this most mighty and courageous of hunters, as well as being a chroniele of hunting exploits unsurpassed in sustained

exeitement.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SUCCESS: PUBLIC POLICY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

L.L.WADE B. S. KIM

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SUCCESS

PUBLIC POLICY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

L. L. WADE B. S. KIM



KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY PRESS

KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY PRESS As the Second Development Decade draws to a close, pessimism is widespread concerning the prospects for launching rapid and sustained economic development in the less developed countries (LDCs). Such despair, this book shows, is unwarranted in view of the historic economic transformation that has been taking place in the Republic of Korea since the early 1960s.

The Korean physical and social environment, after a harsh colonial experience, a devastating war, and persistent political turmoil, appeared to offer few prospects for development: illiteracy was widespread; incomes, savings, and investment were low; population growth and density were high; experienced administrators and professionals were lacking; and the natural resource endowment was poor.

The remarkable reversal in Korea's initial economic design is examined in this book, with emphasis on development vis-a-vis other LDCs, as well as the policy planning system associated with that development. As Korea prepares to join the ranks of the developed and industrialized countries, the authors urge continued attention to the unique Korean model in an effort to discern what lessons of public policy might be learned and applied to other developing countries.

The Authors

L. L. Wade (Ph. D., The University of Oregon) is currently Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Davis, and taught previously at Purdue University and the University of North Carolina, Charlotte. He has been a National Science Foundation Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science, a Senior Fulbright Lecturer (Japan) and Researcher (Korea), and has published widely in the fields of public policy analysis and political economy.

Bong Sik Kim was educated in the United States, where he took his B.S. (Lewis and Clark) and M.A. (University of Oregon) degrees, and Korea (Ph.D., Kyung Hee University). He is currently Professor of Public Administration at Kyung Hee University and, in addition to other publications, is the author of the standard work on the theory and practice of Korean national planning.



PAGEANT OF KOREAN POETRY

By IN-SOB ZONG

PAGEANT KOREAN POETRY

IN-SÕB ZÕNG

EOMUN-GAG





Those who give up halfway to their goals never win. Those who emerge as victors never give up."

"When the new generation asks of us what we of today have accomplished for them, and for our homeland, we must make the proper and unhesitant answer that we have built a prosperous homeland—that is, that we have worked, and worked hard for the 'modernization of our homeland' as though it were our religion."

"In the process of New Village movement I have come to realize that we are a people with an enormous inherited."

PRESIDENT PARK CHUNG HEE

by Kil Joun-sik

potential. The reason why in the past we have not demonstrated our abilities to the full is that we have not had the chance to do so and the impetus to set us in motion."



Today's world knows its leaders in print, on the rodio and on television. In few coses does a notional public comes to know the real human behind the public figure — the human being who shopes and sustains and gives operating substance to the public figure.

Here, in this remorkable book, we are offered such a rore apportunity. Here is Pork Chung Hee — the "President of All the People" — and Pork Chung Hee, the son, schoolboy, schoolteacher, husband, fother, soldier, statesman, the man of wit and whim, ideas and action.

Author Kil Joun-sik, himself a man of eminence in Koreon public life, has come to know President Pork Chung Hee through long years of ossociotion with the notion's leader.

In this book, outhor Kil tokes us back to the young Chung Hee hiking in snow or sun the six rugged kilometers to his rural school and shopping with his fother in the village market for the evening meal. Kil then constructs through a deftly drown succession of vignettes a vivid and tight-knot picture of the emergence and mature character of the Chief Executive who has corried his homeland out of near-choos to give it a social and economic development unmatched in Asia and very likely in the rest of today's developing world.

Perhops the most stimulating and enlightening dimension outhor Kil gives to the book is its demonstration of the wholeness of President Park's character and commitment. The mon who is himself the pre-eminent "mentar of the nation" yields all respect to a former student of his who has come to be a schoolteacher and thus in his turn a working "mentar of the nation."

Here in outhor Kil's poges we find striking, in-depth depiction of that sense of past and present converging on the nationol future that moves President Pork Chung Hee to roise o monument on the copitol's moin boulevord to the notion's great defender Admirol Yi Sun-sin ... to set in motion the New Village movement for o "better tomorrow" . . . to commence a diologue with north Koreo looking toward the still distant but deeply desired gool of notional unification ... and to take his present bold step in the service of his "grond design" - the "October Reformation" for a united and forward-thrusting notion. The volume's merits ore, of course, its timeliness.

About the Author: Born in 1924, ou-



thor Kil groduoted from the Koreon Militory Acodemy in 1949, and was commissioned o lieutenant. He finished on advanced militory training course in the U.S.

Infontry School in 1951. He engoged in the octive service until 1963, when he retired os a colonel to enter politics. He was elected to the Notional Assembly successively in 1963, 1967, and 1971, from his notive district Chong-heung. He become Chairmon of the Assembly's Commerce-Industry Committee in 1969, and was nomed the Secretory-General of the ruling Democratic Republican Porty, the major post in the porty hierarchy, in 1971.

About the Tronslotor: Born in 1917, Professor Cho Hyowon (A.B. in Economics. M.A. in International Relations, and Ph.D. in Political Science) was Professor of Political Science at Yansei University, and Dean of the Graduate School of Business and Industrial Administration, Kyung Hee University. He has written seven books (in Karean), and translated six books (English into Karean) in the field of political science, economics, and history, and has been contributing many articles to the leading ocodemic journals.

THAILAND AND THE STRUGGLE FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

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THE DECLINE OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY IN INDONESIA

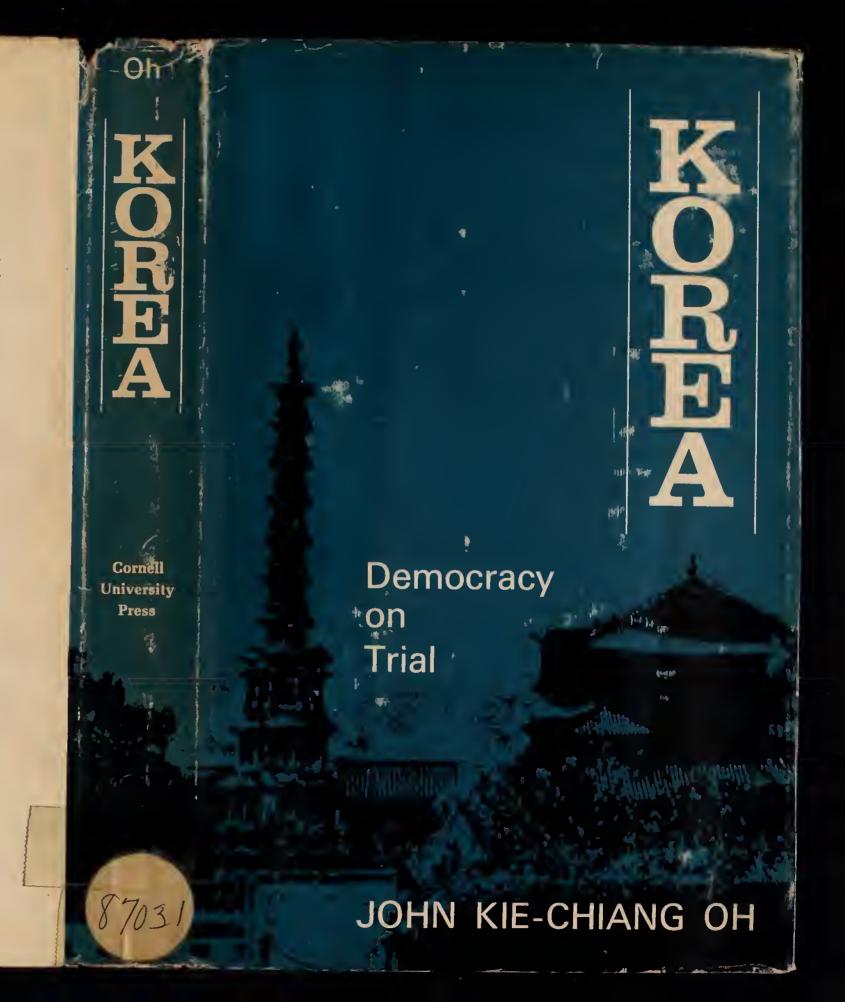
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KOREA

Democracy on Trial

BY JOHN KIE-CHIANG OH

This carefully researched study of the politics and government of South Korea since 1945 guides the reader to a clear understanding of the zigzagging political developments in and around the divided peninsula. By focusing on the continual interplay of indigenous and foreign, autocratic and democratic, forces, the author provides a fast-paced account of how democracy has fared in a re-emerging Asian nation.

Professor Oh starts by discussing South Korea's early experimentations with Western democracy during the Syngman Rhee and Chang Myon administrations, from August 1948 to May 1961. In the longer second part, he examines the profound adjustments in the Korean polity following the coup d'état of 1961. Here, Professor Oh analyzes in detail the developments under the military junta and in the Third Republic under President Chung Hee Park.

The author pays particular attention to the state- and nation-building processes in the Republic of Korea; United States and United Nations involvement in Korean development; and major changes in constitutional provisions as reflections of political upheavals and as vehicles of political engineering and de-

Continued on back flap

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velopment. Major events and forces which surrounded and followed the military coup, some highlights of the political thought of President Park, and the presidential and congressional elections—including the 1967 contests—are also analyzed in detail. The book concludes with an overall appraisal of the nature of Korean politics today and its possible course in the future.

Professor Oh's extensive research in Korean and English sources, supplemented by Japanese materials, makes the most authoritative study in English on Korean politics. Students of comparative Asian politics will find it a welcome addition to the literature, as will anyone concerned with political development and the survival of democracy.

Born in Korea, John Kie-chiang Oh studied at Seoul National, Marquette, and Columbia universities and received his doctorate in international relations from Georgetown University. In 1957 and 1958 he was a member of the Korean Mission to the United Nations. At present, he is Associate Professor of Political Science at Marquette University.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT KOREA ROBERT T. OLIVER ROBERT T.OLIVER PUTNAM

THE TRUTH ABOUT KOREA

"We live through the days in fear with our eyes on the hills", said a South Korean in May 1949. For 500 years this has been the Korean's lot. Poised between China, Russia and Japan, this rich land—third greatest of world fisheries, fourth largest rice producer—has been a storm-centre of the Orient, yet has survived as a developed community of distinguished culture and national pride.

Dr Oliver has known the country many years and is a personal friend and political adviser to President Syngman Rhee. In this authoritative book he maintains that the 38th Parallel agreement was a mistake, the result of Western weakness and negligence in the Far East. He criticises the Korean policy of America since 1945, showing that it was wrongly shaped at the Yalta Conference through blindness to Russia's intentions.

Apart from the larger issues of the present struggle, Dr Oliver is concerned for the future of the Korean Republic, which in its first two years showed high promise of becoming the most successful democracy in the East—so successful that the Kremlin was bound to regard it as a dangerous example. He analyses the record and objectives of Syngman Rhee, and carries his description of the situation in Asia up to November 1950. Finally, he warns the West that without new policies it will have to face further and graver trouble in the Far East.

Dr Robert T. Oliver has lived on intimate terms with the Korean question for eight years—as an adviser to the Korean representatives at Seoul, in Washington, and at the United Nations conferences. He has taught at the University of Seoul, and worked as manager of the Korean Pacific Press. He was born in Oregon, and his main occupation has been teaching at

He was born in Oregon, and his main occupation has been teaching at American schools and universities. At present he holds an appointment at Pennsylvania State College. From 1943 onwards he wrote many articles in the American press, giving warning of dangers that were not realised, and suggesting ways of averting the catastrophe that he saw approaching in the East.

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King Sejong King Sejong A Novel Park Chongwha Translated by Ahn Junghyo Park Chongwha Larchwood Publications Ltd. New York Larchwood

Park Chonghwa, the author, currently serving as the chairman of the Academy of Arts, was born in 1901. He has been a professor at Dongguk, Yonsei, and Songgyunkwan Universities in Seoul, president of the Seoul Shinmun, a vernacular daily newspaper, adviser to the Board of National Unification, and the first president of the Association of Korean Writers.

His major works include the novels "The Previous Night," "The Dawn," "The Nation," "Triumph of Youth," "The Japanese Invasion," and an anthology, "Ode to the Blue Celadon."



Ahn Junghyo, the translator, has been a reporter, college lecturer, columnist, war correspondent, and editor. He is now fully devoted to translation. He has translated about 40 books from English into Korean and written one non-fiction book about urban mentality. He was born in Seoul in 1941.

Cover Photo, Lim Bum-taek

THE POLITICS OF KOREAN NATIONALISM by Chong-Sik Lee

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"The first comprehensive account of the politics of Korean nationalism to appear anywhere. The book deserves warm praise as the best to appear on Korean politics in any Western language and should be the standard work on its part of that field for many years to come."—Pacific Affairs

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The KOREAN MINORITY IN JAPAN

Mitchel

RICHARD HANKS MITCHELL

California :

THE KOREAN MINORIT. IN JAPAN by Richard Hanks Mitchell

The period of Japanese imperialistic expansion, which spanned the first half of the twentieth century, created many problems, including some that have plagued Japan since the end of World War II. One of the most serious of these is posed by the presence in Japan of nearly 600,000 Koreans, the remainder of a community that has lived there since 1910.

Drawing on Japanese government records, especially those of the Home Ministry, Mr. Mitchell here examines the problem of this Korean minority, whose history is also a history of Japanese imperial policy, and particularly of the policy of assimilation. Of all Koreans, those who lived in Japan were inevitably the most exposed to "Japanization," and it was among them that the policy of assimilation was most vigorously applied and received its most difficult tests. Mr. Mitchell recounts the vicissitudes experienced by this immigrant minority, and analyzes the difficulties that arose between it and the Japanese.

The Korean minority in Japan was important in the development of nationalism in Korea. For one thing, it touched off the March First Movement in 1919. It also

contained an active communist element, which in 1929 joined forces with the Japanese Communist Party. During the next few years of communist activity, Koreans gradually rose to positions of responsibility in the Party, until by 1933 no important decision could be made without consulting them. Meanwhile the Korean Communists used Japan as a base for an unsuccessful attempt to reorganize the Party in Korea.

In recent years the Korean minority in Japan has become deeply involved in the struggle between the governments of North and South Korea, both of which have sought its support. Thus, in 1959 North Korea negotiated an agreement that resulted in the repatriation of more than 80,000 residents of Japan. Later years have witnessed an intensification of political activities on the part of Korean organizations in Japan. The pro-North Korean group has been urging the unification of Korea, while at the same time opposing diplomatic negotiations between South Korea and Japan. On the other hand, the emergence of a highly nationalist government in South Korea has led to the adoption there of vigorous measures designed to gain the support of Korean residents of Japan.

Mr. Mitchell's account of these developments clarifies the problems involved in a context sufficiently broad to interest the non-specialist as well as the specialist reader.

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G. St. G. M. GOMPERTZ
KOREAN
POTTERY &
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OF THE YI PERIOD



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Korean Pottery and Porcelain of the Yi Period

G. St. G. M. GOMPERTZ

Korean pottery and porcelain of the Yi period, which lasted for over five hundred years, has suffered even more neglect than the earlier celadon wares whose fame has grown so much in recent years. Yet discerning critics like the sixteenth-century Tea Masters and the modern Folk Art Society in Japan as well as many contemporary studio potters both in the East and West have recognized the unique qualities of what an American potter has considered 'among the most ruggedly beautiful pottery which has been made anywhere'. In the words of the late W. B. Honey, Keeper of Ccramics at the Victoria and Albert Museum, 'we should pay a tribute of wonder and gratitude, even of awe, to those obscure Far Eastern potters who created these masterpieces.'

The Yi period wares have exercised tremendous influence on Japanese pottery from the sixteenth century onwards, and a whole library of works on the subject has appeared in Japan. Mr Gompertz has made full use of this great reservoir of studies, research and connoisseurship in producing the only comprehensive study in any Western language. In addition, he has examined the historical and literary records of the Yi dynasty and has conducted personal investigations at the principal kiln sites in Korea and visited the leading publie and private Far Eastern collections. The illustrations have been carefully selected to show all the chief types of ware and include outstanding specimens from many parts of the world. The result is a book which will inevitably become the standard work on the subject. Its value is enhanced by several sketch-maps showing the main kiln sites as well as photographs and diagrams of pottery kilns and workshops and an exhaustive annotated bibliography.

by G. St. G. M. Gompertz

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The publication of this book marks a significant milestone in the history of the study of the birds of Korea, and the Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, is proud to sponsor this important project. Every species of bird which occurs or has occurred in Korea is described and 230 species are illustrated in full colour on the 41 colour plates. In addition, there are 24 pages of black and white photographs and four separate maps. The book presents easy-to-follow descriptions of each bird, with the field characteristics to assist in identification; it also describes the habitat where the bird is most likely to be encountered and assesses its present status in Korea, with detailed records of uncommon or rare species. There are also chapters on Topography and Climate, Bird Habitats in Korea, Migration Through Korea, and the Problem of Conservation. The book includes a bibliography and indices in English and Korean, as well as a personal checklist. All text is in both English and Korean.

THE AUTHORS

Michael Gore is another of the many British diplomats and soldiers-amateur naturalists all of them-who have contributed so much to our knowledge of the wildlife of the world.

He became interested in birds at an early age and his travels have enabled him to observe and study them in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and southeast Asia, as well as in Korea.

He has published papers on the birds of Cyprus, where he was a founder member of the Cyprus Ornithological Society, and Borneo, where he helped establish the Sabah Museum. He is a member of the British Ornithologists Union.

Before joining the Diplomatic Service, he was for a while a journalist and later an Army officer. He has been H. M. Consul at the British Embassy in Seoul since 1967

His chief concern is the conservation of the world's vanishing wildlife and he has written numerous articles for newspapers and magazines, and lectured, on this subject.

He is married and has three daughters.

Won, Pyong-Oh is the recognised authority on the birds of Korea and has been Director of the Institute of Ornithology at Kyung Hee University, Seoul since 1967

He graduated from Wonsan Agricultural College and Kyung Hee University and received his doctor's degree from Hokkaido University, Japan. In 1962-63 he held a post-doctoral fellowship in biological sciences at Yale University,

In 1966 he was appointed Asian Secretary of the International Council for Bird Preservation and in 1970 became a member of the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

He is a member of the board of the Cultural Properties Preservation Committee, Ministry of Culture and Information, and the Wildlife Protection Committee, Office of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Republic of Korea. He is also a member of the American Ornithological Union, the British Ornithologists Union, the Cooper Ornithological Society, the Wildlife Society and the Ornithological Society of Iapan, etc.

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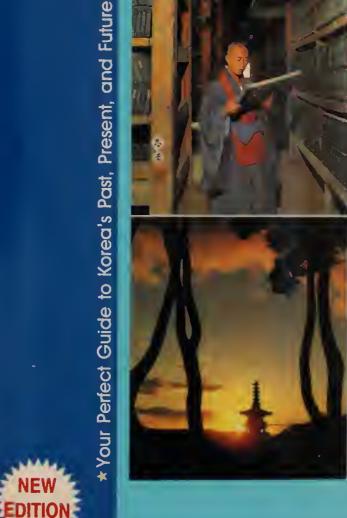
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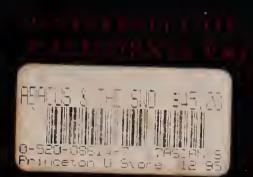
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THE ABACUS AND THE SWORD

The Japanese Penetration of Korea, 1895-1910

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t the turn of the twentieth century, Japan emerged as the first non-Western colonial power. As Peter Duus shows in this richly detailed work, Japan's drive for empire was part of its larger goal to become the economic, diplomatic, and strategic equal of the Western countries, which were engaged in a fervid race to acquire new overseas territories.

Duus analyzes Japan's acquisition of Korea, the largest and most populous of its colonial possessions, as the result of two separate but interlinked processes, one political/military and the other economic: every attempt at increasing Japanese political influence licensed new opportunities for trade, and every new push for Japanese economic interests buttressed, and sometimes justified, further political advances. The sword was the servant of the abacus; the abacus, the handmaiden of the sword.

The political process was driven by the attempt of the Meiji leaders, backed and prodded by politicians and military men at home, to create a stable cadre of Korean collaborators committed to self-strengthening; when this attempt failed, the Japanese leaders finally decided to extend full political control over the peninsula. The economic process, propelled by industrial change, involved penetration of the Korean market by an anonymous army of Japanese traders, sojourners, and settlers in search of new economic opportunities.

While suggesting that Meiji imperialism shared much with the Western colonial expansion that pro-

vided both its model and its context. Duus also argues that it was "backward imperialism," shaped by Japan's sense of inferiority to the West, as well as its relatively undeveloped economy, limited history of foreign contacts, economic dependency on the advanced economies, and intense desire to catch up.

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PETER DUUS is William H. Bonsall Professor of History at Stanford University.

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A CITY IN TRANSITION: Urbanization In Taegu, Korea

Because of the overall emphasis upon economic development in the modern world, investigation of the problems arising in the process of urbanization in a developing country would seem to offer a meaningful subject for academic research. In the summer of 1969 under the joint sponsorship of the Society for International Development (SID) Korea Chapter and the International Liaison Committee for Research on Korea (ILCORK) an interdisciplinary, multinational team of development scholars examined one aspect of a country's development, focusing on the urbanization process in Taegu, the third largest city in Korea.

What emerges from the Taegu Research Seminar is a picture of a city with a very large and rapidly growing population, organized mostly in terms of small groups and organizations. Perhaps because of a complex and highly developed national culture and a relatively high level of education, Taeguites appear to understand rational, contemporary values but find them difficult to implement because of the small scale of the indigenous social structure.

Organization is provided in this system by the highest levels of administration, but that organization appears dictated by national policies rather than local conditions. Clearly there is little feedback between the lower and higher levels of the structure. Resultant problems encompass the polity, economy, and other aspects of social life, as well as the more mundane, but no less important, matters of sewage, garbage collection, etc. Welfare and city planning are affected, and given the rapid population growth, the problems become more acute as time goes by.

As an inland city Taegu suffers compared to port cities in the distribution of new investment in an economy which is purposely being structured for far greater activity in international trade. In terms of "prestige," Taegu is viewed by most Koreans as a notch below Seoul, and Taegu citizens prefer to be identified with institutions based in Seoul. The feeling of comparative unimportance tends to dull Taeguites' initiative toward solving the problems of their city. It would appear that Taegu's geographic location and the people's orientation toward the na-

Jacket design: Sandra Mattielli

CONTINUED FROM FRONT FLAP

tional as opposed to the local community will work to the detriment of the city's future economic growth.

On the other hand there is clear evidence that Taegu is developing a social structure commensurate with her own population and economic needs. The traditional family structure shows clear signs of changing to a nuclear form, and the economic structure is being forced willy-nilly into the technological complexity of contemporary life. These changes all require complementary development of welfare institutions and new associations for coordination and urban planning. If the experience of the rest of the world is any indication, Taegu will survive, but the level of survival will depend upon the speed with which the city can find solutions to a host of interdependent social problems.

INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH ON KOREA

ILCORK is an international social science researchoriented private organization composed of independent scholars based in Korea and North America. The basic objective of ILCORK is to help
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ABOUT THE EDITORS:

Man-Gap Lee is Professor of Sociology at Seoul National University.

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Mr. Joe's method is interdisciplinary, with greater emphasis on certain significant individuals, events, and areas of discussions which are most essential to the understanding of the Korean culture. He takes into account as many aspects of it as possible and synthesizes them into his book.

The book is an attempt at the study of the total culture of Korea as patterns of interrelated experiences by applying the disciplines of history, literature, art, philosophy, and social sciences. As a history, it contains refreshing, new perspectives and interpretations based on scholarly research in a wide range of fields, combined with a presentation which sustains the reader through.

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Professor Wanne J. Joe is a graduate of Rutgers University and the University of Minnesota Graduate School. He has been on the faculties of Chung'ang University since 1965. This is his first book.

KOREAN STUDIES TODAY

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Today, we frequently talk about the rapid modernization and industrial development Korea has achieved in the recent few years, and keeping pace with this progress the Korean scholastic world is displaying strong volition and brisk research activities. At this point, we have compiled this book to outline Korean studies and other pertinent activities in academic circles. This book, we hope, will serve as a handy guide to those who are interested in knowing about the research activities of the various academic fields of Korea. It will also demonstrate, we feel, the amazingly high level of our cultural inheritance and the achievements already scored by our forefathers. Finally, we trust this volume will serve in helping those interested foreigners who are seeking the right point at which to start their pursuit of Korean studies.

The Institute of Asian Studies was founded in 1961 with the aim of promoting research in the field of Asian studies, with particular emphasis on the arca of Korca. Its first director, the late professor Lec Sang-baek, has been succeeded in that office by professor Lee Sungnyong. Noteworthy research has been conducted in a number of fields and has produced a collection of publications considered indispensable for Korean studies.

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KOREA: TIME, CHANGE, AND ADMINISTRATION

By Hahn-Been Lee

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The author is an exceptional scholarofficial. Although he began his career in the humanities, the mature reflections in this book were made following graduate work in business administration at Harvard. Through four rapidly changing administrations and two revolutions he has served the Korean government as budget director, vice minister of finance, ambassador to Switzerland, Austria, the European Economic Community, and minister to the Vatican. Recently, Mr. Lee was a senior specialist at the East-West Center in Honolulu. He is now professor and dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration at Seoul National University.

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Jacket design by Clemente Lagundimao



A HISTORY OF KOREA

BY TAKASHI HATADA





TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY WARREN W. SMITH, JR. AND BENJAMIN H. HAZARD

CHOSEN SHI (A HISTORY OF KOREA), Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1951, is now in its 16th printing. Hatada's book is an interpretive history of major importance, one of the best surveys of Korean history available. It will be useful in both upper division and graduate level courses because of its originality of interpretation, conciseness, and easily readable style.

The author interprets and analyzes Korean social and economic history from the neolithic age through the beginning of the Korean War in 1950.

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REVIEW COMMENTS

"This work is unique in that it fills the gap in the deficiency of histories of Korea in that they were up to now exclusively political histories."

> Suematsu Yasukazu, JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION OF KOREANOLOGY, May 1952.

"Probably the best brief survey history of Korea in Japanese."

Dr. William E. Henthorne, A GUIDE TO REFERENCE AND RESEARCH MATERIALS ON KOREAN HISTORY, East-West Center Press, 1968.

"In essence the great effort of Mr. Hatada is one of the most precious harvests of national Korcan history."

Ch'on Kwan-u, THE KOREAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, July, 1952.

A HISTORY OF KOREA

Takashi Hatada

THE AUTHOR

Professor Takashi Hatada was born in Korea in 1908. He graduated from Tokyo University (then Tokyo Imperial University) in 1931, majoring in the history of the Far East. He worked for a time with the distinguished Japanese scholars who comprised the South Manchurian Railway field study group. He is a specialist on Korean and modern Chinese history and is considered an authority on the Korean family system and Chinese rural society. He is presently professor of Far Eastern history at Tokyo Metropolitan University.

Translated and edited by Warren W. Smith, Jr. and Benjamin H. Hazard

Benjamin H. Hazard, Associate Professor of History, San Jose State College, San Jose, California. Co-author KOREAN STUDIES GUIDE, University of California Press, 1954. Warren W. Smith, Jr., MA University of California Berkeley. Co-author KOREAN STUDIES GUIDE, University of California Press, 1954.

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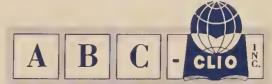
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The Failure of Din South Korea

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The Failure of Democracy in South Korea



SUNGJOO HAN

THE FAILURE OF DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH KOREA

By SUNGJOO HAN

In May 1961 a military coup d'etat unseated the South Korcan government of Prime Minister Chang Myon, which had been established following a student uprising against the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee. The event marked the failure of an attempt at constitutional democracy.

Mr. Han is concerned to explain the collapse of Chang Myon's liberal-democratic government and its effect on Korean politics since. Most such "explanations" point to the socioeconomic underdevelopment of South Korea, its "undemocratic" political culture, defects in the Constitution of the Second Republic, and poor leadership on the part of the Chang Myon Cabinet. Mr. Han finds these explanations unsatisfactory. He is concerned instead with social and ideological conflict. In order to discover how such conflict within the highly mobilized public of a partially mobilized society affects liberal democracy, he examines the values and position of major socio-political sectors in South Korean society, including the political parties, military, police, bureaucracy, business, and students.

Mr. Han is concerned mainly with two aspects of social, ideological conflict. One is that between "radicals," opposed to the existing order, and "conservatives," determined to pre-

went a social revolution. The other involves erstwhile supporters of Syngman Rhee, committed to a hierarchical, authoritarian power structure, and their opponents, champions of a pluralistic, liberal system of government. He believes that many of the problems involving Korean democracy have not changed greatly since the days of the Chang Myon Government, and that by examining the reasons for its failure in 1961 one can attain a clearer understanding of the situation confronting the country today.

SUNGJOO HAN is a member of the Department of Political Science at Brooklyn College.

Publications available from the Korean National Commission for UNESCO: P.O. Box 64, Scoul, Korea

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> HOYT

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THE

DRAGONS

Songs of the Dragons



Korean UNESCO;

translated with an introduction by James Hoyt

R. A. S.

Songs of the Dragons, a 15th-century Korcan epic-didactic cycle of poems, here translated in full into English for the first time by James Hoyt, is important both historically and linguistically. It was the first literary work to make use of the newly-devised phonetic alphabet for the Korean language developed by a committee of scholars under the patronage of King Sejong, the revered scholar-potentate of the Yi dynasty. Thus its classic status was immediate and automatic.

In addition, since the main theme of the poems is to recount the establishment of the Yi family dynasty by King Sejong's grandfather: to draw parallels with events in Chinese history; and to admonish the king and his successors to virtuous reign and filial piety, the cycle tells much about the political, philosophical, and historical attitudes of an era which has heen called the Golden Age of Korean culture.

The present translation has been provided with an informative, detailed preface by the translator, together with careful footnotes clarifying the context for the general reader and giving sources for the specialist.

This hook is certain to become a land-mark in the field of Korean studies, since it fills a long-felt vacuum, and cuts across many fields of specialization. It thus joins a number of earlier volumes published by the Royal Asiatic Society. Korea Branch, and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO—joint sponsors of the Songs of the Dragons—on the shelf of definitive, indispensable, and fascinating studies on Korean language, history, and culture.

This volume marks the first joint publishing venture between the Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO.

The RAS was founded in 1900 and ever since, with the exception of the years leading up to and including World War II, has functioned as a bridge between Korean culture and the West. Its officers and members have included some of the most notable names in many fields of specialty among both Koreans and foreign residents.

The Society has published to date 45 volumes of its journal entitled *Transactions*,

RAS has also, beginning in 1966, published a notable series of books, currently embracing nine volumes, with more to come.

The Korean National Commission for UNESCO was established after Korea was admitted to membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in 1950.

Since 1961, the Commission has published the monthly Karea Journal, an important repository of scholarly and academic writing on Korea, and also issues the quarterly Revue de Carée in French. UNESCO in Korea began its book publication program in 1970 with a definitive The Histary of Korea, followed by a pioneer volume on modern Korean art, including reproductions of paintings and essays on leading artists.

About the Translator: James Hoyt has been in the United States Foreign Service since 1954 and currently serves as Special Assistant to the US Ambassador to Japan and as the Chairman, US Educational Commission, Japan. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of California at Berkeley and is a recognized specialist in the Korean language and related studies. He is co-author of the book, Korean Studies Guide, published by the University of California Press.

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In Korea, "the imposition of a continuous high degree of centralism on a homogeneous society has resulted in a vortex, a powerful, upward-sucking force active throughout the culture. This force is such as to detach particles from any integrative groups that the society might tend to build - social classes, political parties, and other intermediary groups — thus eroding group consolidation and forming a general atomized upward mobility. The updraft also tends to hinder such developments as definition of function, legal boundaries, formal procedures, and specialization. This vortex appears to account in part for Korea's unnatural retardation in these areas at the same time that she is developed in personal and family culture, education, political consciousness, and even urbanization. The overwhelming problems of power-access that this dynamic creates tend further to the formation of what might be called broad-surface access. The function of broad-surface access is to absorb the maximum number of power aspirants. Because they operate in a homogeneous environment lacking natural cleavages of issues, color, religion, or culture, such needs for access produce artificial fissures on the broad surface of government and contention for it via a series of rival aspirant councils (or, under communism, factions) battling over issues generated by contrived hostility and verbal acerbity rather than by belief or vested interest. Rivals compete for the same object in the same way without the possibility of negotiated solution."

- Korea: The Politics of the Vortex, Part III

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

,ENDERSON

KORE

The POLITICS of

KOREA

THE POLITICS OF THE VORTEX

GREGORY HENDERSON

Harvard

From the Foreword by Samuel P. Huntington

"Gregory Henderson's book is profoundly important to at least three audiences... Henderson has produced a striking interpretation of Korean history, a valuable study in the comparative politics of modernization, and a suggestive proposal for encouraging political stability and pluralistic democracy in Asian and African societies. Anyone concerned with any of these matters would do well to read this volume."

This study presents a wholly new interpretation of the pattern of Korean politics and its origins in Korean society and culture. It also represents a new approach to the analysis of politics itself, with relevance for other societies in Asia and, in some instances, Africa. The author finds that Korea offers an extreme example of what occurs when, for a millennium and a half, an unusually homogeneous society is surmounted by a highly centralized political system existing in a culturally monist environment.

In these circumstances intermediary organizations tend to remain inchoate, depriving the society of the seedbeds for leadership. As a result, court power politics — the culture's one great magnet — exerts an irresistible pull upward toward the capital. Individuals rely on patrons, chance, personal appearance, family, and, in recent times, education to bring them

success, but not on organization. This tendency has long inhibited the formation of true political parties, and such groupings as have existed have been temporary associations of individuals whose desire for personal power has far outweighed any wish for group continuity. This is the phenomenon of the vortex in Korean politics both present and past.

The author applies the concept of the vortex to Korean history, especially the Yi Dynasty (1392–1910), and traces it through the period of Japanese occupation (1910–1945) and the twenty-two years that have followed. Korea's social and class systems are also treated inasmuch as they illustrate the vortex pattern of political life. Finally, Mr. Henderson discusses those forces that may now be making for cohesion in Korea: the army and the rise of industry in the South; stern Communist discipline in the North.

Gregory Henderson was educated at Harvard University and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. As a Foreign Service Officer he served over seven years with the United States Embassy in Seoul and Pusan and has written extensively on Korean intellectual, cultural, and political history. From 1964 to 1966 he was a Research Associate at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University. Mr. Henderson is presently Senior Research Officer at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, New York.

Center for International Affairs

Jacket design by Maria C. von Magnus Henderson.

The aim of the MIT East Asian Science Series, under the general editorship of Nathan Sivin, is to identify and make available books which are based on original research in the Oriental sources, and which combine the high methodological standards of Asian studies with those of technical history.

In addition to Science and Technology in Korea, the following titles are presently included in the series:

Chinese Science:

Explorations of an Ancient Tradition edited by Shigeru Nakayama and Nathan Sivin introductory remarks by Joseph Needham

Some readers will be drawn to this collection of articles on traditional. Chinese science by the idea that humanity has evolved more than one tradition of natural science that deserves to be taken seriously as a study in itself. Others will wish to explore the possibility that by reconstructing and imaginatively adopting the viewpoint of so different a culture, they might become more critical in judging what aspects of the West's Scientific Revolution grew out of local pressures and prejudices rather than ont of the inner necessities of science itself.

The volume falls naturally into two complementary parts. The first provides the reader with perspectives on the work of Joseph Needham, whose monumental, multivolume Science and Civilisation in China is so largely responsible for the growing awareness on the part of inquiring people everywhere that the Chinese technical traditions reached a high level, and that the birth of modern science and technology owes a great deal to them. Needham's work has often been cited as among the greatest one-man historical compilations of the twentieth century.

Needham himself has contributed an opening "Meditation" to *Chinese Science*, in which he recapitulates the motive forces and ideals behind his life's work. Derek J. de Solla Price then describes the genesis and evolution

of Needham's work: A. C. Graham critically examines Needham's views on social and economic factors in scientific and technological change; and Shigeru-Nakayama discusses the philosophy of history and of science that Needham evolved from his youth on and that underlies all his writings.

The essays in the second part of the book provide examples of the full range of approaches to the history of Chinese science by outstanding contemporary scholars in the United States, Europe, and the Far East. They are contributions of permanent value to the study of such areas as world view, astronomy, optics, pharmacology, and medicine.

In particular, they discuss the inseparability of man and nature as a concept which colored every aspect of classical thought (in an essay by Mitukuni Yosida); the remarkable set of propositions explaining the behavior of shadows and images in the Mohist writings of 300 B.C. (A. C. Graham and N. Sivin): the habitats, properties, and employment of plants of immortality as described in the rhymed pharmacognostic manual of the adept Lü Ch'un-yang (Ho Peng Yoke, Beda Lim, and Francis Morsingh); the use in classical medicine of ritual and magical elements adapted from folk therapy, as reflected in a study of drugs derived from the human body (William C. Cooper and N. Sivin); and the early use of datura as a surgical anesthetic in China and Japan.

The Theoretical Foundations of Chinese Medicine: Systems of Correspondence by Manfred Porkert

Chinese Mathematics in the Thirteenth Century: The Shu-shu chiu-chang of Ch'in Chiu-shao by Ulrich Libbrecht

The MIT Press

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Science and Technology in Korea

Traditional Instruments and Techniques

Sang-woon Jeon



It might surprise Western scientists to learn that there were periods in Korean history when the level of scientific achievement was the highest in Asia. This is the proposition that Dr. Sangwoon Jeon sets forth in the first comprehensive and systematic survey of Korean science to appear in any Western language. Dr. Jeon points up Korea's unique contributions to the history of science and technology as well as the country's role as a bridge between Japanese and Chinese science and civilization. Much of his discussion of Korean science focuses on instruments, which he describes in great detail in chapters on astronomy, meteorology. physics and physical technology, chemistry and chemical technology, and geography and cartography.

A number of original and creative achievements in ancient and medieval Korean science were based on developments assimilated from China, but were transformed by artisans who arrived at new solutions. The unified Silla period (668-934) saw the construction of the Ch'omsongdae observatory (the oldest known astronomical observatory in East Asia), and the artificial cave temple of Sökkuram, whose design, sculptures, and mathematically complex architectural plan exhibited "the very essence of the arts and sciences of ancient Korea," The first invention of moveable metal type was recorded during the Koryŏ era (935–1391), a period that was also renowned for its celadon ceramics and wood-block printing. With the founding of the Yi Dynasty (1392-1910) Koréan science flourished on an unprecedented scale. The Yijo sillok, or Veritable Records of the Yi Dynasty. lists nearly one hundred important and minor scientists and technicians whose inventions and discoveries held the field for the following three centuries. Overall, the general level of early Korean science and technology reflects an extraordinary imellectual and sensual vitality, giving it an important place in the whole development of aucient and medieval sciences in East Asia.

Faced with the considerable difficulty of writing a history based on inadequate written records, Dr. Jeon has made use of available artifacts and other ma-

rerials which have received little attention either in East Asia or the West. He has also summarized historical research in Korean science to the present and compiled an extensive bibliography. The book is illustrated with 80 halftones and line drawings.

Saug-woon Jeon is Assistant Professor of Natural Science at Sungshin Women's Teachers College in Seonl, Korea, and Acting Director of the College Museum.

This is Volume IV in the MIT East Asian Science Series, edited by Nathan Sivin.

Jacket illustration is a turtle ship of the t'ongjeyong type from the Yi Ch'ungmugong chonso (Collected works of Admiral Yi).

HAN WOO-KEUN

THE
HISTORY
OF
KOREA

Bv

HAN WOO-KEUN

There has long been a need for an authoritative, comprehensive work in English on Korean history. The few existing works are either obsolete or based mainly on Japanese sources and hence distorted in point of view. This book attempts to fill that need. First written in Korean by a scholar deeply learned in his subject, it gained a cordial reception from Korean critics and public alike. It was then translated into English and completely revised to fit the needs of Western readers.

Korea is playing an increasingly important part in the modern world. It is therefore important that her history and culture be presented to the general public in a clear and objective manner, in order that they may understand the present situation in East Asia. It has been with these facts in mind that the present volume has been prepared.

THE EUL-YOO PUBLISHING COMPANY
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PUBLISHING CO

Translated by

Lee Kyung-shik

Edited by

Grafton K. Mintz

The HISTORY of KOREA

Today increasing complexity and diversity mark the international scene. This can be partly explained by the growing independence of ethnic groups which accompanies national development. These complex and diverse international situations call for deeper mutual

understanding.

Korea is a country blessed with a history, culture and traditions dating back some 4,000 years. The Koguryo Kingdom which existed in present-day Manchuria as well as in part of the Korean peninsula one century before and after the birth of Christ, was the most advanced civilization of that time. Koreans also take pride in the highly developed civilizations of Silla and Paekche which followed that of Koguryo. Relics from these ancient cultures are extant today in the form of the many royal tombs which dot the peninsula. These relics are eloquent testimony to the greatness of the Buddhist culture which blossomed in those days.

The Koryo Kingdom which came into being in 936 A.D. following the fall of Silla resisted the invasion of foreign armies from the north—Khitan, Liao, Mongolia and China—to preserve and develop the unique national culture of Korea. The feudal arable land system came into being during this era. So did woodblock printing and later even movable metal type. The invention of this movable metal type in 1234 A.D. preceded the advent of the Gutenberg type by 200 years. And ceramics created by the artisans of this kingdom are valued and loved by art connoisseurs all over the world to

this date.

Toward the end of the Yi dynasty, a misjudgment of their ruler led to an isolationist policy for the country at a time when neighboring Japan was building up its national power on the strength of the Occidental civilization it had adopted following the Imperial Restoration. Before long, Japan succeeded in making Korea its colony. But it could never succeed in uprooting the national culture of Korea. Koreans preserved their own highly developed language and letters throughout the colonial years.

(Continued on back flap)

(Continued from front flap)

This book is meant to serve as a guide for foreigners desiring to acquire a deeper knowledge of Korea and Koreans.

About the Author: Born in P'yongyang, north Korea in 1915, Professor Han began his higher education at Tokyo Imperial University, but was soon drafted for labor service during World War II. Following the war, he resumed his studies at Seoul National University, from which he graduated in 1947. After graduate study he held various teaching posts before going to the United States in 1961 to serve as Research Associate in the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Harvard University. Upon his return he was appointed to his present post of Professor of Korean History, Scoul National University.

In addition to the present work, Professor Han is also the author of Society and Culture: Eighteenth-Century Korea, published in 1961, An Annotated Bibliography of Korean Economic History, 1570-1910 in 1966, and Studies in Korean Commercial Structure during the Port-Opening Period (1860-1894), published in 1970.

About the Translator: Professor Lee Kyungshik was born in 1935. He obtained a B.A. degree from Seoul National University in 1960 and an M.A. degree from the same institution in 1963. During the following year he studied in England as a British Council Scholar. In 1965 he was appointed to the faculty of Scoul National University, where he now teaches English literature.

About the Editor: Mr. Mintz came to Korea in 1962 as a Fullbright Lecturer and taught for two years at Pusan National University. He then came to Scoul, where for a year he was Visiting Lecturer in English at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. He next became Instructor in English in the University of Maryland, Far East Division, a post which he occupied for three years. He is at present on the staff of the Korea Times, an English-language newspaper in Scoul.

Even the possession of power to conquer space will mean little if it lacks a foundation of justice. That justice wins is God's providence, the intrinsic will of man, as well as the lesson of history. But there still exist in this world those who deny this truth and, instead, believe in the force of illmeant strength.

These people, needless to say, are Communists, to whom we yield our deepest sympathy for their recklessness.

> PARK CHUNG HEE - Speech at West Point on May 21, 1965

Park Chung Hee

OUR NATION'S PATH

OUR NATION'S PATH Park Chung Hee

HOLLYM

from Author's Speech

We are surrounded by the rapidlychanging international situation on the one hand and by the continuous menace of invasion from north Korea on the other.

Under these circumstances, the government is determined to quicken the development of our economy which has already achieved an enormous growth for the past few years. Besides, we have a historic mission to realize our long-cherished desire for the unification of Korea. That is why we have to strengthen our power of national defense. To fulfill successfully this historical mission of ours we have to double our efforts.

This is the age of competition. Today all the countries mobilize all their efforts, resources, and wisdom for the attainment of prosperity and for victory in competition.

It is quite obvious, therefore, that we must work when others sleep

(Continued on back flap)

JACKET DESIGN
by SANDRA MATTIELLI
JACKET ILLUSTRATION
by MUN HAK CHIN

(Continued from front flap)

and that we must run when others walk, living in the world as it is.

It is also urgent to establish patriotic attitudes in the true sense of the word. We must think of others before we think of ourselves. We must think of our nation and our people before we think of ourselves.

We must set up in this country of ours a new moral system, based on the spirit of tolerance and cooperation. Let us throw away our self-righteousness and prejudice.

-Speech at National Assembly November 25, 1969

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11-1 Kwan-chul Dong, Chong-no Ku Seoul, Korea Korea is truly launched into a great leap forward. Out of the poverty and stagnancy of 1963, much of the country has been galvanized into a bustle of activity, construction and pro-

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The respect for Park was usually attributed... to the leadership he has learnt on the job, to his austerity and straight dealing.

-The London Times, May 3, 1967

Park Chung Hee

THE COUNTRY,
THE REVOLUTION AN

THE COUNTRY,
THE REVOLUTION
AND I Park Chung Hee

HOLLYM

THE COUNTRY, THE REVOLUTION AND I

English Version by LEON SINDER Ph.D.

What kind of ally would Korea make? What kind of friend has she been? Who are the Koreans and what do they believe in now? Who are their leaders? What are their philosophies of life, of government? What about the future of free men in this area—this bastion on the East Asian land mass?

The following book should, therefore, commend itself to laymen, in all countries, as a forthright, lucid statement by the one man most responsible for charting the course of this nation's future. The document should, particularly, be studied by

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by MUN HAK CHIN

(Continued from front flap)

those heads of state, and men responsible for high policy decisions, who want to be able to create policies vis-à-vis Korea in the future. Within this book, the chief of the Korean state—President Park Chung Hee—not only puts forth his beliefs and his aspirations but blueprints the direction Korea will take—in internal as well as in foreign policy. As such, it is a remarkably candid statement. It shows, too, the mettle of the man—one willing to air his beliefs, frankly and clearly for all to see, to judge, to weigh, to plan with, to use.

It behooves those who have begun to recognize how vitally important the role Korea plays—has, in reality, always played—is in ordering affairs in this part of the world to pay strict attention to these words!

-from the Editorial Preface

HOLLYM CORPORATION: Publishers

11-1 Kwan-chul Dong, Chong-no Ku Seoul, Korea Park Chung Hee

D

MAJOR SPEECHES
BY KOREA'S = PARK CHUNG HEE

In the golden age of Asia Korea was one of its lamp bearers. And that lamp is waiting to be lighted once again For the illumination of the East.

-Sir Rahindranath Tagore

HOLLYM

MAJOR SPEECHES KOREA'S PARK CHUNG HEE

Compiled by SHIN BUM SHIK

Faced with pending internal and external crises, standing at the rostrum of important conferences, taking part in various kinds of activities, mingling with dust and dirt at the ground-breaking or opening ceremonies of numerous factories, President Park evoked enthusiastic public support with his convincing speeches—the testimony of his sharp insight on the realities.

(Continued on back flap)

JACKET DESIGN
by SANDRA MATTIELLI
JACKET ILLUSTRATION
by MUN HAK CHIN

(Continued from front flap)

What made him so furious, what drove him into agony, to what he was appealing, and on what he was engrossed; the readers, as they follow each word and sentence of the volume, will get acquainted not only with the ideology and political philosophy of a leader, but also with his characteristic orations; pleading in the beginning but increasing in its intensity towards the end.

SHIN BUM SHIK, editor of this series selected from the writings and speeches of President Park Chung Hee, was appointed Minister of Culture and Information of the Republic of Korea in 1969. Previously, he has served as the senior press secretary of the president, since 1965, accompanying him on many of his state visits to other nations. He is a former journalist and graduate of political science from Korea University. He was formerly a professor at three universities, as well as director of both the Research Institute of Social Affairs and the Research Institute of Youth Problems in Scoul.

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For what sort of people is this book necessary? This book will be both interesting and instructive to historians, writers, students; those interested in folk lore and in religion and will also offer a great store of material for speakers and preachers. The humorous and mysterious incidents in the book furnish material for an infinite number of stories. This book is not only a fine guide for foreign tourists but also a fitting companion for a visit to the legendary and historical sites of Korea. This book is indispensable for the Korean section of your library and will be a source of pride HANGUK MUNHWA PUBLISHING COMPANY 5 69-8 Buk-ahyon-dong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul, Korea 120 P. O. BOX 18, Sodaemun Post Office.

Traditional Tales

Old Korea

a mixture of legend and history of Korea's colorful past

Compiled by Prof. Park Yongjun, Yonsei University. Translated by Kim, Yon Soo Jong, Yong Jin Yang, Yong Jae Ku, Hack So Choe, Son Gyom Chang, Young Joon James P. Ward Homer William David Atkinson Lawrence C. Wilson Thomas, W. Whitson Prepared with assistance from Rev. John Ryan Heisse, M. M., Catholic Conference of Korea.

HANGUK MUNHWA PUBLISHING CO.

COMPILED

mixture of legend and history

PARK YONGJUN

A long, long time ago when there were no books, what kind of stories did Koreans create?

A ll nations have myths, legends and folk tales which have been handed down from the earliest times.

Tradition is a creation by word of mouth of the beautiful dreams of the people before they could write. Therefore, the emotions and the ideologies of the era and the nation were genuinely expressed in these myths and legends.

The folk tales and legends of Korea began with myths related to the kings and queens, the Founding Father, Dangun, and the Koguryo, Baekje, Silla, Koryo and Choson eras. These humorous and mysterious stories told of many kinds of gods, of the sun, moon and stars, of fairies and devils, of heaven, the earth and the sea. They concerned nature, the rivers, mountains, rocks or various beasts such as dragons, bears, tigers, turtles, snakes, deer, snails and foxes,

What kind of religious beliefs did the Korean of ancient times have?

They thought that there were gods in nature, in the sun, moon, sea and mountains and that such phenomena as thunder and lightning were caused by the gods. On the other hand, they also thought that there were devils everywhere that menaced human life. Therefore, there are many strange and amusing stories based on such faith and superstition.



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This book will be your best friend in your efforts to learn more about Korea.

The legends, myths and folk tales are very important in order to understand the living conditions and the cultural situation of the nation. Stories of nature, of historical remains and legends and folk tales concerning many places in South and North Korea. as well as little known facts of the history of the Koguryo, Silla, Baekje, Three Kingdoms, Koryo and Choson eras have been gathered in the book. In particular, since geographically Korea is located between China and Japan, there are many stories concerning these two countries.



JACKET ILLUSTRATION

Astronomical phenomenon mural from the Sasin tumulus. This Koguryo era mural dates from a tumulus of the 3rd or 4th century in Tungkow, Manchuria, which was the capital of Koguryo.

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Over the Mountains **Are Mountains** Clark W. Sorensen Korean Peasant Households and Their Adaptations to Rapid Industrialization

Over the Mountains Are Mountains

Korean Peasant Households and Their Adaptations to Rapid Industrialization

Clark W. Sorensen

Clark Sorensen presents for the first time a description of the economic and ecological organization of rural Korean domestic groups and an analysis of their adaptation to the changes brought about by Korea's rapid industrialization. Using data gathered in two field investigations of the same village six years apart, as well as historical sources, the author is able to modify and expand Chayanov's insights on peasant farm households to show in rich detail how changes in agricultural technology, household subsistence requirements, principles of family organization, migration, and land tenure patterns all interact to motivate changes in patterns of adaptation.

Interest in Korean politics and economics has been high in recent years because of Korea's strategic location and astounding economic growth. Although many books on Korean political conditions or economic development have appeared, scholars have often been at a loss to say precisely what is going on in the countryside or to explain rural political or economic behavior. One reason for this is that the household—the most important institution for shaping rural responses to social forces—has never been adequately described or analyzed.

Contrary to the common assumption that industrialization produces roughly similar social results in all societies, Sorensen shows that traditional patterns shape each society's response. In the village that the author examines, the industrialization of Korea led neither to the proletarianization of the peasants nor to a fundamental change in the structure of rural families, but rather to strategic changes in patterns of migration, labor allocation, and residence.

As the most up-to-date study of Korean village life and the only book in any language to focus on the economic and ecological organization of Korean rural households, this book will find a central place in any anthropology or sociology survey course on East Asia. In addition, since the social processes analyzed are commonly found in other industrializing countries in the Far East and elsewhere, students of the rural Third World will find both the empirical data and the way they are used to address central issues of social change and peasant household organization important and of interest in their own right.

Clark W. Sorensen is assistant professor of anthropology at Vanderbilt University.



oto by Eric Gorodetzky

Korean Studies of the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies

University of Washington Press Seattle & London

"Oberdorfer, the dean of American reporters on East Asia, draws on personal relations with top Korean leaders over four decades, investigative reporting, and thorough academic research, to reveal stories not generally known, and puts it all in balanced perspective. A rare achievement, the best account yet of a tragically divided country."

—Ezra Vogel, Director, Asia Center, Harvard University; author of *Japan As Number One*; and former National Intelligence Officer for East Asia

"This is not just serious history and politics. It is also a tale of conflict and competition related by a master story teller and detective who has spoken with the most important people of the period and the place. Oberdorfer is entertaining and insightful, producing a useful and informative volume that is also a pleasure to read."

—Nancy Bernkopf Tucker, Professor of History, Georgetown University; and author of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the United States, 1945–1992; Uncertain Friendships

"Oberdorfer's narrative is notable for the incisiveness and balance that for decades were the hallmarks of his reporting for the *Washington Post*. This truly important work will, without question, become the standard against which other books on modern Korea will be judged."

—Donald P. Gregg, former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea; and Chairman, The Korea Society

"The Two Koreas' greatest strength lies in its detailed inside story of the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, where few, if any, major Korean historical moments escape illumination in some important new way. Particularly riveting—and chilling—is Oberdorfer's detailed account of how close the United States actually came to war with North Korea in 1994, in the context of the nuclear inspection crisis."

—Carter J. Eckert, Director of the Korea Institute, Harvard University; and coauthor of *Korea Old and New*

And the state of t

—George P. Shultz, former U.S. Secretary of State

THE TWO KINGS

O NO SON WAR

A CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

ORERDORFER



DON OBERDORFER

"Few subjects are as important as that of modern Korea—the evolution of North and South, and the relations of both with the United States. Oberdorfer's work provides lucidity, comprehensiveness, and balance in extraordinary degree. Extremely well written, this book offers much to everyone from the specialist to the citizen seeking reliable information."

—Robert A. Scalapino, Robson Research Professor of Government Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley; and coauthor of *Communism in Korea*



AADDISON-WISIUM

WHILE THE COLD WAR IS OVER IN THE

rest of the world, a potentially deadly confrontation continues on the bitterly divided peninsula of Korea, where two of the world's largest armies—along with 37,000 U.S. troops—face each other across the misnamed "demilitarized zone," ready to resume fighting on a moment's notice. Here the United States would be instantly involved in any new outbreak of violence.

Below the dividing line, which was established by the great powers at the end of World War II, South Korea has developed a fractious democracy and one of the world's most vibrant economies. Above the line lies reclusive North Korea, the most closed society on earth, locked in its unique brand of communist Confucianism, militarily powerful but bereft of its former communist allies and unable to feed its people.

The struggle between the two Koreas has repeatedly claimed the headlines of the world in acts of terrorism and heroism, showdowns over nuclear weapons programs on both sides of the lines, the sudden deaths of leaders, and historic turning points in the relationship with the outside powers of the United States, Japan, Russia, and China. Yet the news from and about contemporary Korea has been marked by a remarkable absence of historical context, background, or basis for understanding. *The Two Koreas* is the definitive and compelling answer to this gap.

Don Oberdorfer, former Northeast Asian and diplomatic correspondent of the *Washington Post*, lived through many of these crises as a

journalist. Building on his extensive experience, many previously unavailable documents, and unparalleled access to the leadership circles of the two Korean states and the great powers, he has written a gripping narrative history of Korea's travails and triumphs over the past quarter century. The involvement of the outside world—including a chilling account of the nuclear showdown that brought the United States perilously close to war with North Korea in 1994—receives extensive treatment and special emphasis.

Written with drama and a journalist's eye for details and immediacy, *The Two Koreus* is a probing examination of historic events in one of the most dangerous and volatile places on earth.



Don Oberdorfer is the author of two widely acclaimed works of contemporary history: Tet!, a National Book Award finalist, and The Turn: From the Cold War to a New Era. A veteran of thirty-eight years in journalism, including twenty-five years on the Washington Post, he is the recipient of many journalism awards and of Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson Award for public service. He is currently journalist in residence at the Foreign Policy Institute of Johns Hopkins University's Nitze School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C.

Jacket design by Suzanne Heiser Cover photograph of the Kwangju uprising by Lee Chang Sung/Joong-ang Photo Author's photograph by J.T. Miller

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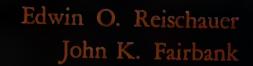
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The Great
Tradition



EAST ASIA THE GREAT TRADITION



A scholarly, concise, and eminently readable history of Chinese, Korean, and Japanese civilization up to the mid-19th century

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About the book . . .

It is the purpose of this book to trace the growth and development of East Asian civilization—namely that of China, Japan, Korea, and contiguous areas—from its beginnings in North China up to the first half of the 19th century. The text is an outgrowth of the authors' collaboration in a lecture course initiated at Harvard University in 1939 and offered since 1947 under the auspices of the Harvard Program of General Education. A work of indisputable scholarship, it is thorough without sacrificing conciseness and is at the same time eminently readable.

The story it presents is a diverse one, covering a span of more than three millenniums and embracing such very different geographical areas and peoples as those of China, Japan, Korea, and Central Asia. The great diversity of institutions and cultures that it comprehends, however, does not preclude the labeling of this earlier phase of East Asian civilization as traditional, since, until the 19th century, changes tended to be slow and evolutionary, stemming largely from within the area itself and usually remaining within a framework inherited from earlier times.

In their effort to provide the student with a wider knowledge and a greater understanding of East Asia, the authors have chosen the historical approach. They give three major reasons for their choice. First, the peoples of East Asia, more than those of the rest of the world, see themselves in historical perspective, so that to approach them through their history is to look at them as they see themselves. Second, the historical approach is necessary

(continued on back flap)

(continued from front flap)

for a clear understanding of the major aspects of the subject: the distinctive aesthetic, intellectual, and institutional achievements of the East Asian peoples. Third, an appreciation of the traditional cultures of these peoples is essential to any comprehension of what is happening in East Asia today.

The introductory chapter, "The Setting of East Asian History," is followed by eight chapters on China, one on Korea, and three on Japan. The concluding chapter, "East Asia on the Eve of Modernization," sets the stage for the second volume of this impressive work.

The text is splendidly illustrated with 74 photographic plates, 23 drawings, and 29 maps in addition to the end-paper map (front) and chart (back). An extensive bibliography and a detailed index enhance the usefulness of the book.

About the authors...

EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, presently United States Ambassador to Japan, was born in that country and began his education there. He continued his studies at Oberlin College, at Harvard University (Ph.D., 1939), and in France, Japan, and China under the auspices of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. His other works include Japan Past and Present (rev. ed., 1953) and the translations, Ennin's Diary (1955) and Ennin's Travels in Tang China (1955).

JOHN K. FAIRBANK, Professor of History at Harvard University, spent some seven years in China between 1932 and 1946 and is well known for such works as *The United States and China* (1948), *Trade and Diplomacy on the China Coast* (1954), and, with S. Y. Teng, *China's Response to the West* (1954). He also served as editor of the symposium, *Chinese Thought and Institutions* (1957).

手傳順一千林 egends and History of

the Three Kingdoms of Ancient Korea

Written by Ilyona Translated by Ha Tae-Hung Grafton K. Mintz 等 专

UNIVERSITY PRESS

llyon

Tae-Hung & Grafton K. Mintz

YONSEI UNIVERSITY PRESS

U.S. \$10.00

SAMGUK YUSA

Samguk Yusa was written in the late thirteenth century by the Buddhist monk Ilyon. The title may be roughly translated "Legends of the Three Kingdoms," although the word *yusa* cannot be precisely rendered in English as it means not only legends but also history, anecdotes, memorabilia, etc.

Actually the title is somewhat of a misnomer, since the book is concerned mainly with the Silla kingdom and goes far beyond the Three Kingdoms period in Korean history, covering in addition the following era, during which Silla ruled the whole peninsula, and in a few cases extending to the Koryo dynasty, during which Ilyon lived, which succeeded Silla.

The book is composed of various elements. The early parts contain various legends and folk tales, especially those connected with the founding and early history of the three kingdoms. We find here, for example, the earliest documentary version of the legend of Tangun, who is said to have founded Korea some four thousand years ago. These tales are mingled with a considerable amount of fairly accurate history.

The later parts are mainly accounts of the founding of various Buddhist temples and pagodas, events connected with them, and the lives and miracles of famous monks. A few tales of filial piety in the Confucian manner are added at the end.

The values of the book are many. Perhaps one of the greatest is that we have here an account of

the beliefs and customs of the people of medieval Korea, something which can be found in no other contemporary document in such copious form. The Samguk Yusa is thus extremely important for the study of Korean history and society. Moreover, Ilyon had access to many ancient documents which have since vanished, both Korean and Chinese, and his book thus sheds light on many areas of East Asian history.

In addition to its value to the scholar, this is a book of great charm and literary grace. The genial personality of its author shines through in many places, and the tales of miraculous births, dragons, monks flying through the air and so on can stand comparison with any of the fairy-tales of Europe. It is thus a book which has value not only for the scholar but also for the general reader who is interested in Korea, a nation which it is becoming more and more important for the western world to understand.

The English version presented here has been prepared with this general reader in mind. The scholar, of course will wish to study the original text. Footnotes have been kept to a minimum, and most of the explanation felt to be necessary have been incorporated in the text. A general introduction has also been provided which should give the reader sufficient background information for an understanding of the book.

Yonsei University Press

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KOREA: A POLITICAL HISTORY HISTORY IN MODERN TIMES

by Harold W.Sunoo



KOREA: A POLITICAL HISTORY IN MODERN



Harold Hak-won Sunoo, Ph. D., a native of Korea, a naturalized American citizen, has been educated in Korea, Japan, the United States and Europe. He is the Eugene M. Frank Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Chairman of the Division of Social Sciences at Central Methodist College, Fayette, Missouri, in the United States.

Prior to his present position, he taught at the Universities of California (Berkelcy); Washington (Seattle); King Charles (Prague); Yonsei, (Seoul). He has also held the positions of Editor-inchicf, The Korea Herald (Seoul); Editor, Korea Review (Seattle). Additionally, he has written several books on Korea.

By Same Author

Vietnam War and Scutheast Asia (1968)
Modernization of Korean Democracy
(1967, 1968)
Sino-Soviet Conflict: Ideological
Background (1966, 1967)
Korean Grammar (1952)
Korean Textbook (1948, 1949)

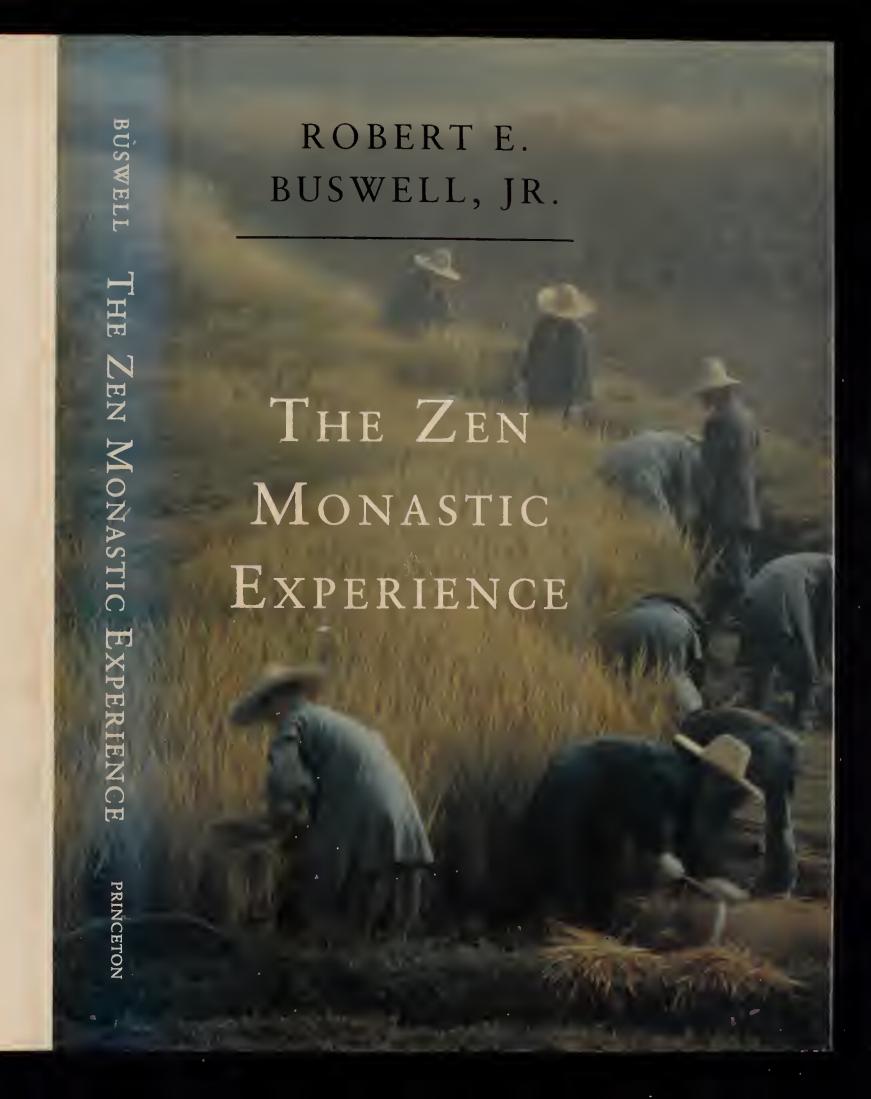


Kusan and the author, ca. 1975

ISBN 0-691-07407-0



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(continued from front flap)

Buddhist Practice in Contemporary Korea

ROBERT E. BUSWELL, JR.

"This detailed, firsthand account of the institutional structure, daily life, and modes of religious practice at a contemporary Korean Zen monastery is an illuminating documentary record of one branch of the Zen tradition. Data on Korean Zen monasticism has hitherto been inaccessible to specialists and nonspecialists alike. This book will be useful to a broad spectrum of Asianists working in the fields of anthropology, sociology, history, and comparative religions. General readers, especially those with an interest in Buddhism or religious lifestyles, should find it fascinating reading."

> —T. Griffith Foulk, University of Michigan

Robert Buswell, a Buddhist scholar who spent five years as a Zen monk in Korea, draws on personal experience in this insightful account of day-to-day Zen monastic practice. Buswell's depiction of Zen reveals a religious tradition that differs radically from the stereotype prevalent in the West. Westerners exposed to Zen through English-language materials have been offered a picture of an iconoclastic religion that is bibliophobic, institutionally subversive, aesthetically sophisticated, devoted to manual labor, and intent solely on sudden enlightenment. Its most revered teachers are depicted as torching their sacred religious icons, bullying their students into enlightenment, rejecting the value of all the scriptures of Buddhism, and even denying the worth of Zen itself. In discussing the activities of the postulants, the meditation monks, the teachers and administrators, and the support monks of Songgwang-sa, a major Korean Buddhist monastery, Buswell challenges much of this picture.

(continued on back flap)

In the "counterparadigm" of Zen offered in the daily lives of the monks, Zen's putative iconoclasts are replaced by resolute members of a community dedicated to a methodical regimen of spiritual training. Zen's apparent bibliophobia pales to reveal contemplatives learned in classical Chinese and often having extensive experience in Buddhist seminaries. And the brash challenge allegedly made to systematizations of religion, even to Zen itself, fades before monks with strong faith in the arduous way of life they have undertaken. The author's treatment lucidly relates contemporary Zen practice to the historical development of the tradition and to Korean history more generally, and his intimate, sympathetic portrayal of the life of modern Zen monks in Korea provides an innovative and provocative look at Zen from the inside.

"This book is a unique contribution to Korean studies, as Buswell's experience is unique. Firsthand knowledge gives his account a freshness that renders it one of those rare works suitable both for the scholar's shelf and the undergraduate syllabus. The author's understanding of the Buddhist tradition is superb."

-Laurel Kendall, Associate Curator, Asian Ethnographic Collections, American Museum of Natural History, author of The Life and Hard Times of a Korean Shaman

Robert E. Buswell, Jr., is Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of California, Los Angeles. Among his other works is *The Formation of Ch'an Ideology in China and Korea* (Princeton) and *Tracing Back the Radiance: Chinul's Korean Way of Zen* (Hawaii).

Jacket Illustration: Monks harvesting rice in the Songgwang-sa paddies (Photo by Kim Taebyŏk).





Korean Shamanist Rituals

by Halla Pai Huhm



KUT

Korean Shamanist Rituals

Korean shamanism is a difficult but fascinating subject, and it is a source of Korean culture and arts with hundreds of years of tradition behind it. This is not a study of Korcan shamanism but an attempt to study only a portion of the artistic aspect of shamanism as practiced in the Seoul arca. There are significant differences in the dance and musical aspects of the rituals as compared to other folk dances. Dances in the rituals of Korean shamanism, considered as dances of a lowly class, like the dragon dance in Chekiang Province and the tribal dance in kicking form in Kucichou Province of China, have long been treated with contempt. Even professional dancers do not appear to have studied them. But in recent years the outstanding artistry of shamanistic dances has gradually come to be recognized and it is fortunate that the shamanistic dances are considcred indispensable in the research of folk arts. Shamanistic dances in Korea were branded as the vocation of one of the lowly classes of people under the Yi dynasty. But shamans somehow managed to survive without holding rituals. It is believed that shamanistic dances are the parent body of Korean dances originating in religious rituals.

(From the Preface)

Jacket Cover: Chinogwi Saenam Toryŏng Kŏri



Halla Pai Huhm was born in Pusan, Korea in 1922. She graduated from Jitsen Women's University in Japan with Bachelor of Science degree. She lectures in Music Department and participates in the Center for Korean Studies at the University of Hawaii. She serves as advisor for the Hawaii Korean Culture Club and she is director of the Hawaii Korean Dance Studio. Her service to Korean dance has been recognized through two citations by Korean ambassadors to the United States, three citations from various ministries of the government of the Republic of Korea, and two citations from the legislature of the State of Hawaii. She has been recognized by the Korean Community in Hawaii and the Korean Chamber of Commerce in their annual award to the most outstanding Korean in Hawaii.

In 1950, she introduced Korean dance to Hawaii and won several international dance contests during the 1950s. In recent years she has presented annual recitals at the University of Hawaii introducing previously unknown Korean dances to Western audiences; these include shamanist, Buddhist, farmer's, classical, and folk forms of Korean dance.

ISBN: 0-930878-18-3

A MODERN HISTORY OF KOREAN PHILOSOPHY CHOI MIN-HONG

CHOI MIN-HONG

A MODERN HISTORY OF KOREAN PHILOSOPHY



SEONG MOON SA

CHOI MIN-HONG

A MODERN HISTORY OF KOREAN PHILOSOPHY

Professor Choi Min-Hong Ph. D. regards illustrating the pure human mind as the most essential aspect of the study of modern Korean Philosophy.

If we look at men's actions, two kinds of phychological conditions stand out. One is the action one does not want to do oneself but is forced to do under others' legal pressure, the other is an action which if not done of one's own accord, one will not survive, apart from any law or regulation. In the former case one thinks of the profit and loss involved in the action while feeling the burden. In the latter case, while feeling no burden, profit and loss considerations are transcended.

The ideal human action does not spring from the belief that one has to do it (sollen) but from the voluntary will to do it (wollen). Man's latent potential cannot be harnessed by sollen. The reason is that sollen is based on form and rules. But man's fundamental mind emerges in the case of wollen because it eschews external form and is rooted in the internal essence.

In this book internal essence has been stressed at the expense of formalistic action. Representative examples are things like Yi Toe-kye's In-Ae-Shim (人變心) or the Heart of Man's Love. Man is an existence which gives love to others and receives other's love. The giving and receiving of such love is something neither emotional forms nor rules can intervene in. Thus, genuine love must sink its roots into our innermost hearts.

Yi Toe-kye's In-Ae-Shim is just like the sun. Without the sun the myriad things of the universe could not exist for even one day. The basic nature of the sun is such that when it shines on everything in the universe, if it doesn't shine equally on everything, whether they want it or not, they cannot survive. In this basic nature there is contained no connection with profit and loss or formalistic rules.

The basic heart of man as described above is good spiritual nourishment for modern men afflicted by loneliness and alienation as the fruits of materialistic civilization. This eminent physician and excellent medicine which can cure the ailments of modern man suffering from starvation of humaneness is not something to be found in externals but is lodged deeply in one's innermost heart.

Notice

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I wish to thank Mr. Chong Un-shik President of the Seoul Tourism Bureau for his financial assistance in the production of this book. Jhoh Down We worked clear, him the hills and the hills consuming the distances

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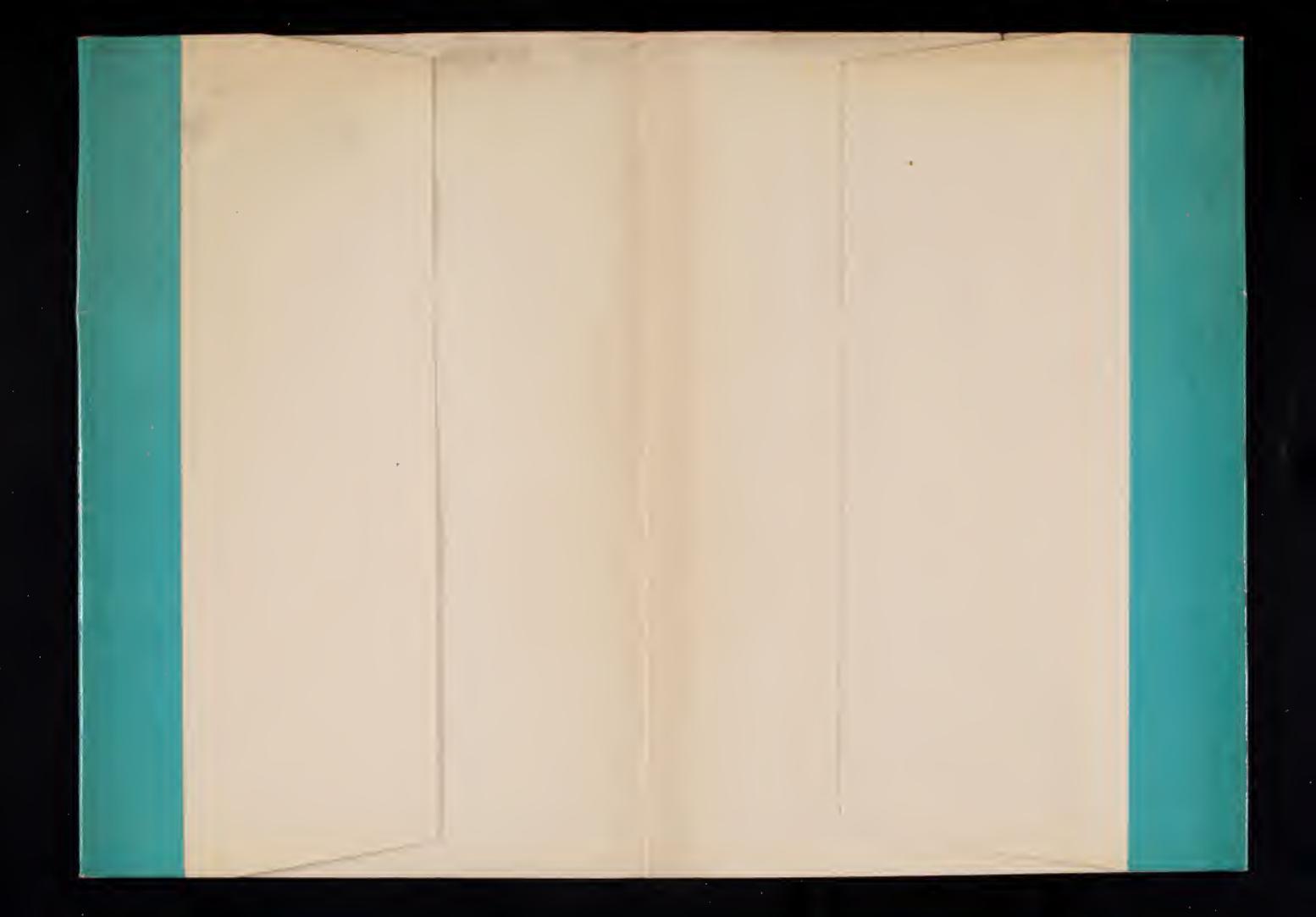
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"I am more American than Korean in my mind, but I am more Korean than American in my soul."

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Jacker design b. De. 1 He h. Background photograph by Joo H. n. Ken. Au hor photograph — Jerr. Bau r.

War Diary of Admiral Yi Sun-sin



Mr. HA Tae-hung

Mr. HA Tae-hung (Dark Moon) received his education at Chosun Christian College (Now Yonsei University) in Seoul before he participated in the March 1st Korean Independence Movement of 1919. He taught English at American Mission Schools in Southern Korea. He Also rendered Korean Translation of Shakespeare's plays and American radio drama for the Korean Broadcasting System. He has written Korean Cultural Series (10 vols.), Guide to Korean Culture, and translated Korean Cultural Reader (UNESCO, Seoul, 1962), Samguk Yusa (Legends and History of Three Kingdoms of Ancient Korea) (Yonsei University Press); The History of Korean Money (Bank of Korea, 1969), and King Sejong the Great (King Sejong Memorial Society, 1970).



Dr. SOHN Pow-key

Dr. SOHN Pow-key, Professor of historyprehistory and Director of University Museum, Yonsei University. He has received education in Korea and the United States of America. He earned his Ph D. degree in History from the University of California at Berkeley and was a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation 1960-63. He has coauthored The History of Korea by UNESCO, Korea National Commission, and written extensively in Korean and English. His English publication includes Early Korean Typography, The Upper Palaeolithic Habitation Söckchang-ni, Korea, The Early Palaeolithic Culture of Korea, and edited also Koreans in America and Diplomatic Archives on Korean-American Relations.

About the author

Park Yune-hee, a lifetime journalist by profession, was born at Chonan, Chungchong Namdo, in 1927 when Korea was still under the colonial rule of Japan. He spent most of his youth during the succession of expansionist wars waged by Japan against China, and later against the United States and Great Britain.

His jubilation over Korean liberation in 1945 was only momentary, because he soon had to witness the partition of his fatherland and the ensuing conflict between the extreme rightist and leftist.politicians of Korea, which finally developed into the armed hostilities of 1950. Following the outbreak of the Korean War (1950-53), Mr. Park was called up for military duty as an interpreter corps officer. His service lasted five years and one month.

Mr. Park was discharged in 1956 and joined the Korea Times, an English daily published in Scoul. His career as a pressman also found him working for the Hapdong News Agency, the Segye Ilbo and the Minzok Ilbo, an organ of the brief progressive movement in Korea, which was reanimated following the Student Uprisings in April, 1960. The Military Revolution of 1961, however, disbanded the newspaper and cost him his job as an editorial writer.

Since then, Mr. Park has been contributing articles in both Koreán and English to various magazines and dailies published in Korea. At the same time he has translated several works into Korean, as well as English, some of which have been published in book form. They include:

English Translations

Kim Chong-shin: Seven Years with Korea's Park Chung-hee (1967)

Choi Ho-chin: The Economic History of Korea (1968)

Kang Man-gil: "A Study of the Punwon" (1968)

Korean Translations

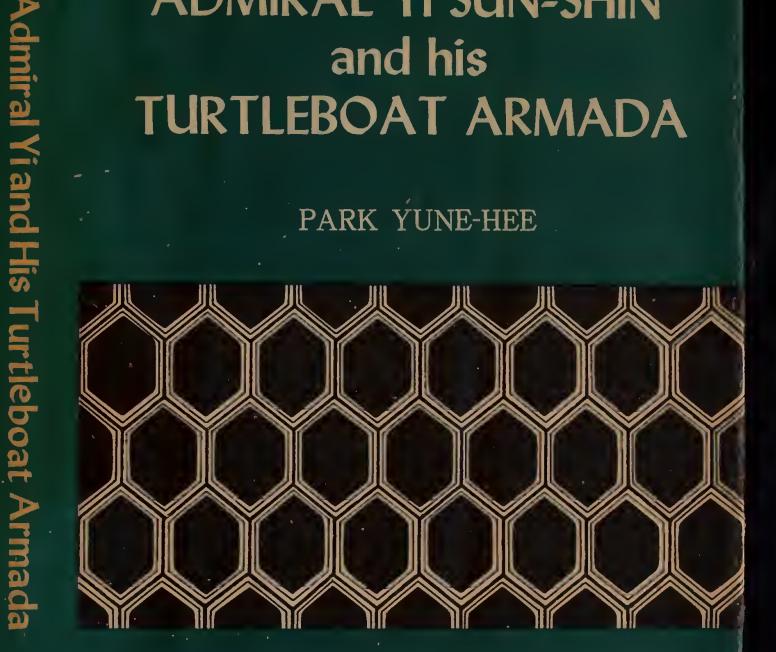
John F. Kennedy: Profiles in Courage (1961)

Douglus MacArthur: Reminiscences (1970)

Mervin Jones: John and Mary (1971)

ADMIRAL YI SUN-SHIN and his TURTLEBOAT ARMADA

PARK YUNE-HEE



The first comprehensive account in English of the Resistance of Korea to the 16th century Japanese Invasion

About the book

This book is the first comprehensive account in a Western language of the life and times of Adm. Yi Sunshin, Korea's foremost military hero and one of the outstanding figures in naval history, East or West. It embodies a detailed historical study of the Japanese invasion of Korea during 1592–1598, including the rise and fall of the instigator of the attack, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the extraordinary warlord of Japan, himself a figure of great interest and importance in north Asian history.

The author traces the varied career of Adm. Yi against the backdrop of both national and regional history. Korea at this time had become a hotbed of intrigue and factionalism surrounding the royal court. Centuries of relative security had eroded the spirit of fierce independence and national vigilance, long characteristic of the Korean people, while the political opportunists in the central government thought only of personal or political advantage.

Faced with a devastating attack from an enemy whose strength had been vastly underestimated, Korea was totally unprepared, and suffered military defeat time and again at the hands of the swarming invaders. Since the eventual goal of the Japanese warlord was conquest of mainland China, the Chinese too sent in forces for their own protection which clashed with the invaders on Korean soil, adding to the national holocaust.

(continued on back flap)

The turtle shell on the jacket design by Mrs. Sandra Mattielli symbolizes the invincible armada of Admiral Yi Sun-shin's turtleboats.

(continued from front flap)

Only the steadfast courage and tactical skill of Adm. Yi stood between the Japanese and their dream of invading the Asian continent. Focusing on Japan's weak link, the supply route by sea stretching from Japan to her expeditionary forces in Korea, the admiral struck again and again, sending the Japanese fleet into confusion and destruction. Though outnumbered numerically, the Korean fleet had the advantage of the world's first ironelad warships, the "turtleboats" which Adm. Yi had developed and perfected from older designs almost forgotten. These heavily armed and virtually invincible ships wrought great destruction among the Japanese, threatening the entire invasion effort.

But the admiral, during a lull in the war, fell victim to the court intrigues and favoritism which he had always ignored and despised. Accused on false charges, he was condemned and almost executed, later being degraded to the lowest military rank. This is also the dramatic story of how he was recalled, rehabilitated, and restored to command when the war broke out again, and inept military leadership had almost lost the day for Korea.

The book includes factual data about battles and military movements not available before in English, accounts of generals, heroes and traitors on both sides, and stirring battle scenes that have the ring of authenticity and the drama of fiction.

James Wade

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Other Volumes on the Far East

The Land of the Camel • Tents and Temples of Inner Mongolia

by Schuyler Cammann

An absorbing word-and-picture account of Mongolian life and customs. The author and his party were among the first—and probably the last—white men to penetrate Inner Mongolia since the Japanese took over in 1936; the group got out safely just before the "Bamboo Curtain" of the Chinese Communists once again barred the area to travel and research. 200 pages, 42 illustrations.

Four Thousand Years of China's Art • by Dagny Carter

"Here at last is a comprehensive one-volume history of Chinese art, covering painting, sculpture, pottery, bronzes, carvings, and decorative arts, from the earliest known Stone Age implements, discovered less than 30 years ago—to a survey of contemporary painting under the Chinese Republic. . . . The illustrations are well selected."—Art Digest. 358 pages, $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{4}$; 238 illustrations, 2 maps.

The Chinese Language • An Essay on Its Nature and History

by Bernhard Karlgren

A rare intellectual treat, rewarding the reader with insight into the working of the Chinese mind, this little volume portrays the more important features of spoken and written Chinese. "Professor Karlgren is without a doubt the greatest living authority on the Chinese language.... Occasionally [he] publishes a work intended for the 'intelligent layman.' The Chinese Language should attract all who wish to gain an understanding of this great language."—Eastern World (London). 122 pages.

Gardens of China by Osvald Sirén

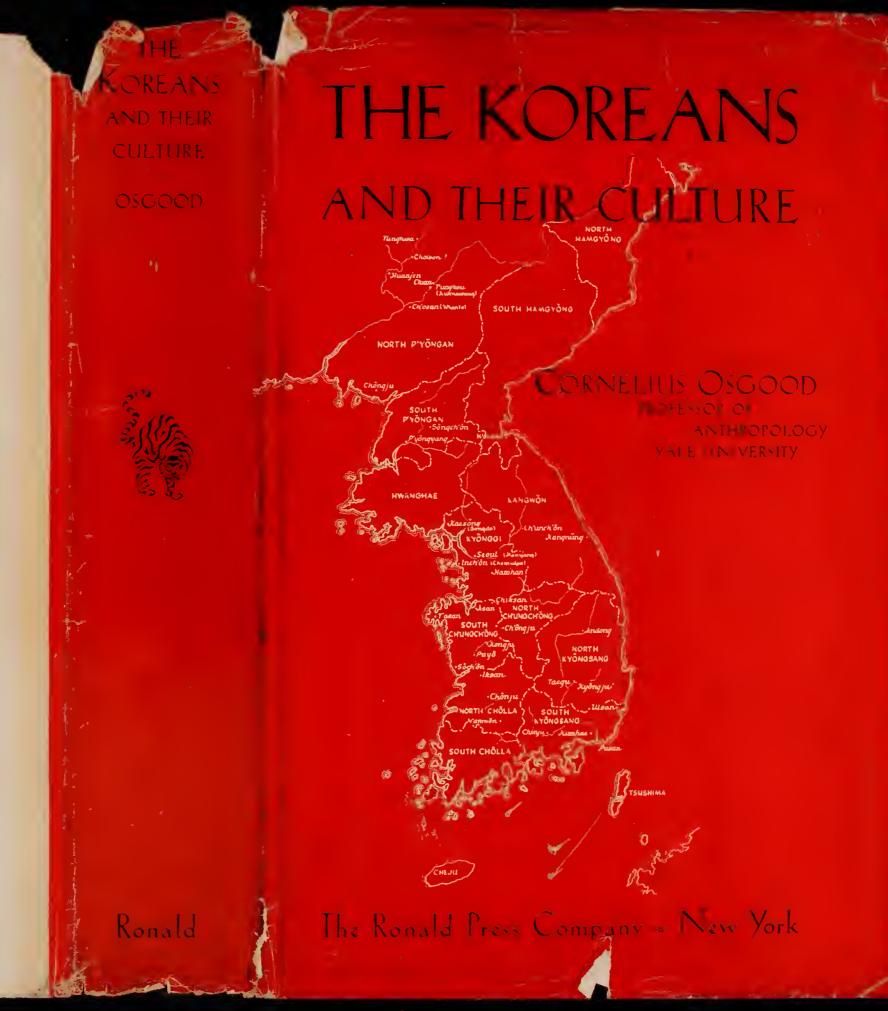
"Sympathetic, well-documented, beautifully illustrated . . . a delightful and comprehensive introduction to one of the many beautiful creations of Chinese thought."—Artibus Asiae (Switzerland). "In more than thirty years af publishing in the field of Chinese art, Osvald Sirén has touched on most phases of his huge subject. . . . This new volume on gardens . . . he handles with the facility and charm one has come to expect from long experience."—John A. Pope, Magazine of Art. 363 pages, 9¼ x 12; 219 gravure plates, 11 in color; boxed.

Also by Dr. Sirén:

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THE KOREANS AND THEIR CULTURE

CORNELIUS OSGOOD

Half a warld away, Korea is even more remate in terms of what is generally known about this ancient nation and its people. Naw, in this infarmative book, long in preparation, Cornelius Osgood sets the struggle af the Koreans to restare their national dignity against the background of their made af life and the events which led to its development.

The authar takes us first ta a typical contemporary farming village an the island of Kangwha, where far several months he and two native aides participated in the life of the cammunity. Fram Kangwha and its rice fields the scene shifts to the capital at Seoul for an illuminating view of the upper ruling class around the turn of the century, befare the picture became blurred by successive upheavals.

The back next presents an outline of the little known political history of Korea. It is followed by a resume of the many facets of Korean culture—a culture which, though borrowing heavily from "elder brother" China, nevertheless flowered into distinctive social, religious, artistic, and intellectual contributions to Oriental civilization. The concluding chapters, dealing with the period of Japanese annexation, the Russian and American occupations, and the climactic events of 1950, result from a study of cantemporary cammentaries, plus the author's personal abservations and discussians with individuals directly involved.

THE KOREANS AND THEIR CULTURE is delightfully illustrated with 48 large-scale plates and additional drawings — including several maps and a number of exceptional photographs by the author.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

cornelius osgood is a distinguished anthropologist whose interest in Karea developed first from his investigation af early inhabitants of northwest America and their relationship to the peoples of the Asiatic homeland in which they ariginated. The experience served ta sharpen his focus on the Koreans, who themselves stem from the area naw knawn as Manchuria and Siberia.

Later research in China, cambined with years of teaching the history of Chinese culture, has also had a direct bearing on his interest in the Koreans, a people whose traditions are clasely linked with those of the Chinese. He was ably assisted in his present work by Chinese and Karean calleagues.

The author is Prafessor of Anthrapalagy at Yale University.

Studies in the Developmental Aspects of Korea

(Korean Studies Series I)
Edited by Andrew C. Nahm

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- 3. Perspective for Economic Development and Planning in South Korea (Joe Won Lee)
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THE CENTER FOR KOREAN STUDIES WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

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C. K. S. W. M. U. THE CENTER FOR KOREAN STUDIES WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

THE CONFERENCE ON KOREA was inaugurated 1967 by the Institute of International and Area Studies, Western Michigan University in order to promote scholarly research on Korea and to provide a forum for scholars in Korean Studies to exchange views and develop knowledge and understanding of Korean culture and society. The 1967 Conference was devoted to the study of recent developmental aspects of north and south Korea. The 1968 Conference dealt with traditional political, social, economie and intellectual aspects of Korea; and the 1970 Conference was devoted to an examination of Japanese colonial rule and the Korcan response. The theme of the 1972 Conference was: Korea and the New Order in East Asia, dealing with the new international positions of north and south Korea.

Papers presented at the 1967 Conference have been published in a volume entitled, *Studies in the Developmental Aspects of Korea* (Western Miehigan University, 1969). Papers presented at the 1968 and 1972 Conferences are being edited for publication.

In order to further develop Korean Studies at Western Michigan University as well as in the United States, the Center for Korean Studies was established in 1972 at Western Michigan University.

JAPAN ANNEXED KOREA on August 22, 1910, culminating the process of penetration of Korea by Japanese commercial imperialism and territorial expansionism. After annexation, the Japanese proceeded to put Korea under their direct control and transform her into a colony beneficial to their political interests as well as their economic needs. At the same time, they effectively utilized Korea as a front base for their expansion into the Asiatic mainland.

Japanese colonial rule lasted thirty-five years, ending on August 15, 1945. During nearly half a century's domination and direct rule, the Japanese colonial government adopted and pursued a variety of policies, plans and schemes in Korea. During this period Korea experienced a degree of involuntary modern transformation while suffering from spiritual and psychological disorientation. Tens of thousands of Koreans were forced to leave their beloved homeland—seeking refuge in strange lands across the rivers and seas. Others remained at home and fought for their freedom and rights.

Some scholars maintain that Japanese rule in Korea was beneficial to Koreans; others take the view that Japanese colonial rule was harsh and harmful to the natural development of Korean culture and society. A quarter of a century has passed since the liberation of Korea from Japan but little has been done to examine objectives, programs and tacties of the Japanese and the results of Japanese colonial rule in Korea.

This collection of works by scholars in the field is an examination of the nature of Japanese colonialism and its tacties and strategy in Korea. Attempts are made to evaluate the effect of Japanese colonial rule in Korea for scholarly and scientific objectives.

This book tells the stories of three prominent Korean Christian businessmen—

How did they receive their visions of biblical stewardship?

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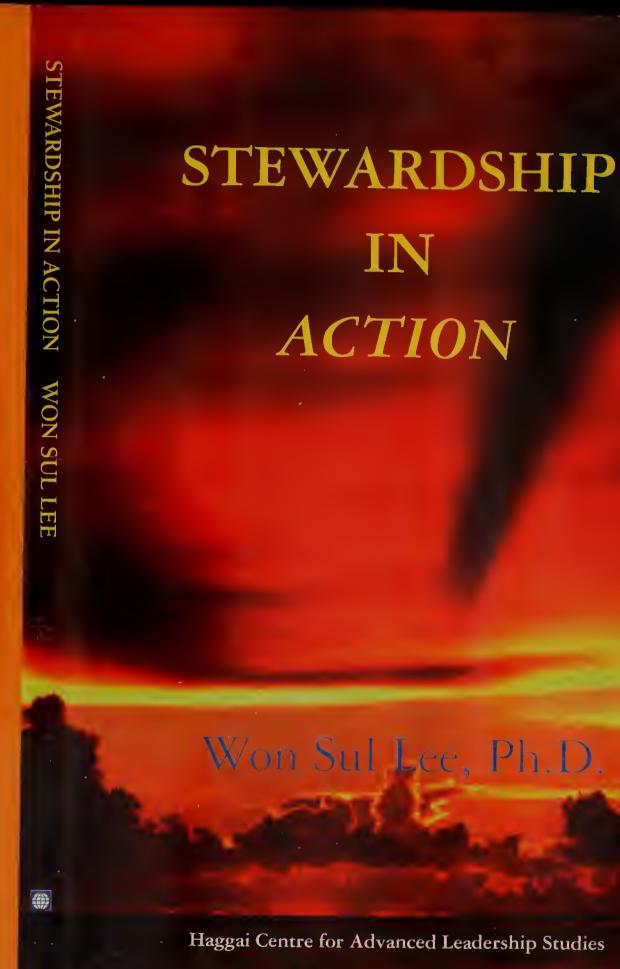
How did they overcome them?

How much have they given to their churches and other worthy Christian causes like education? What are their life goals?

"I wholeheartedly commend to you the stories of three men who took up the challenge of giving. Their ambition will inspire you. Their hardships will humble you. Their victory as stewards of God's limitless wealth will—I hope and pray—transform your own life goals . . . "

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Born in northern Korea in 1930, Dr. Won Sul Lee earned his B.A. in political science from Ohio Northern University, M.A. in international telations and Ph.D. in history from Case Western Reserve University.

Dr. Lee taught at Adrian College, Long Island University, the Far East Branch of University of Maryland, and University of Louvain (Belgium). At one time, he was Directot-General of Higher Education Bureau, Ministry of Education, of the Korean government. He also served as Vice President of Kyung Hee University, and President of Han Nam University. Currently he is Chairman of the National Council of Education and of the Korea Association of Christian Schools.

For six years, Dr. Lee served as Secretary-general of the International Association of University Presidents promoting international education on a global scale. For fourteen years he has been writing weekly columns for the Korea Hetald. A devoted Christian, he lectures regularly at Haggai Institute and is now heading its Centre for Advanced Leadership Studies.

Over the years, Dr. Lee published 14 books including Beyond Ideology and Korean Exodus. In recognition of his achievements, he was awarded an honorary Doctot of Litetature from Ohio Northern University, an honorary Doctot of Law from Lynchburg College, a national medal of honor from the Iranian Government, and a World Culture Award from the International Association of University Presidents.

Korean-American Relations

DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE FAR EASTERN DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES

VOLUME I: THE INITIAL PERIOD, 1883-1886

EDITED BY GEORGE M. MCCUNE AND JOHN A. HARRISON

"This is the first of an intended series of three volumes of selected documents on the history of the relations between the United States and Korea from 1883 until 1905. It covers the period from the appointment of General Lucius H. Foote as the first American Minister to Korea until the autumn of 1886. In an excellent short introduction, Professors McCune and Harrison give a lucid survey of the tangled skein of Korean domestic politics and international relationships during these critical three years. This is an extremely valuable compilation of documents, carefully selected and grouped under appropriate headings. The appearance of this volume is very welcome."

—International Affairs

"The authors tell their story in the form of selections from diplomatic documents. These are skillfully chosen and there is, too, an introduction which gives the setting concisely and judiciously." $-The\ New\ Republic$

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Korean-American Relations

Korean-American Relations

VOLUME II

PALMER

Edited, with an Introduction, by

SPENCER J. PALMER

DOCUMENTS

PERTAINING TO THE FAR EASTERN DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES

VOLUME 1)
The Period of
Georging Influence,

1887-1805

CALIFORNIA

KOREAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Documents Pertaining to the Far Eastern Diplomacy of the United States

VOLUME II: THE PERIOD OF GROWING INFLUENCE, 1887-1895

Edited, with an Introduction, by Spencer J. Palmer

The first volume of documents on Korean-American Relations, subtitled "The Initial Period, 1883-1886" and described on the back of this jacket, was published more than a decade ago. The present volume, taking up the story where that one ended, deals with a period of great American influence in the old kingdom of Korea, when the United States assisted the Koreans in maintaining their independence.

To enable the reader to view the documents in perspective, the editor has provided an Introduction describing the political scene in Korea at the end of the nineteenth century. Next, reproduced *literatim*, come the documents themselves, grouped according to subject, such as: The Equivocal Sino-Korean Relationship; Chinese Efforts to Contain Growing American Influence; American Policy and the Korean Court; British Interests; Russian Concessions; and Japanese Competition for Ascendancy.

Few of the documents have been published before. They are drawn from various sources, including microfilms of the archives of the United States Legation at Scoul; microfilmed private and official correspondence exchanged among American representatives in Korea, Japan, China, and Russia; and the National Archives in Washington, D. C.

As Professor Robert A. Scalapino remarks in his Foreword, "When the full story of American involvement in Korea can be set forth, it may prove to be one of the most significant case studies of the strengths and weaknesses of American diplomacy in a so-called 'emergent society.' The culture and traditions of Korea are both ancient and rich. But, in political and socioeconomic terms, it must now be considered a young society, faced with the tremendous problems of experimenting to see whether economic devclopment and any degree of political frecdom can go together. The answer is not yet clear, but in all likelihood the American position in Asia will hingc in some degree on the outcome.

"Against this setting, the collection of major documents pertaining to American-Korean relations takes on additional importance. The present volume covers a chaotic, fascinating era. Reading through these documents one is able to capture the flavor of latenineteenth-century Korea: the tragedy of a society that was politically sick, plagued with incompetence, ultra-conservatism, and incessant factionalism; the intrigues of the major powers that surrounded a moribund state; the desperate efforts of a small group of Korean patriots to save their nation from oblivion.

"This is a work that will be useful to all scholars who wish to trace the American record in modern Asia."

MR. PALMER is an assistant professor of history and religion at Brigham Young University.

China's Republican Revolution The Case of Kwangtung, 1895-1913 Edward J. M. Rhoads

Premising that imperialism was the prime catalyst for social change in China throughout the turbulent period from 1895 to 1913, Mr. Rhoads traces the social, political, and economic history of the republican revolution.

Harvard East Asian Series, 81

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"These materials are very important to anyone who wishes to understand the structure of Japanese society. Indeed, they are close to unique... Odaka's study makes a basic contribution to comparative industrial sociology at both the descriptive and theoretical levels."—Alex Inkeles Harvard East Asian Series, 80

POLITICS AND POLICY

POLITICS AND POLICY IN TRADITIONAL KOREA

Harvard

IN TRADITIONAL KORE

James B. Palais

"This study is bound to become a cornerstone of nineteenth-century Korean history."—F. Hilary Conroy

Mr. Palais theorizes in his important book on Korea that the remarkable longevity of the Yi dynasty (1392–1910) was related to the difficulties the country experienced in adapting to the modern world. He suggests that the aristocratic and hierarchical social system, which was the source of stability of the dynasty, was also the cause of its weakness.

The period from 1864 to 1873 was one in which the monarchy attempted to increase and expand central power at the expense of the powerful aristocracy. But the effort failed, and 1874 saw a rebirth of bureaucratic and aristocratic dominance. What this meant when Korea was "opened" two years later to the outside world was that the country was poorly suited to the attainment of modern national objectives—the aggrandizement of state wealth and power-in competition with other nations. Thus any sense of national purpose was subverted, and the leadership could not generate the unified support needed for either modernization or domestic harmony. The eonsequences for the twentieth-eentury world have been portentous.

Mr. Palais received his doctorate from Harvard. He is Associate Professor of History at the University of Washington.

Harvard East Asian Series, 82

ISBN 0-674-68770-1

Harvard University Press Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England

KOREA

Past and Present

KWANGMYONG PUBLISHING COMPANY SEOUL, KOREA

"Although the vital role of Korea in East Asia has become increasingly recognized in recent years, its history and culture have not drawn the attention they deserve. The Sourcebook of Korean Civilization should go a long way toward remedying the lack of reliable source material translated into English. We are fortunate that Peter Lee and his colleagues have been willing to devote their great scholarly talents to the compiling of such a rich anthology, presenting a wide range of materials on Korean history, society, religion, and thought."

Wm. Theodore de Bary John Mitchell Mason Professor Emeritus Columbia University

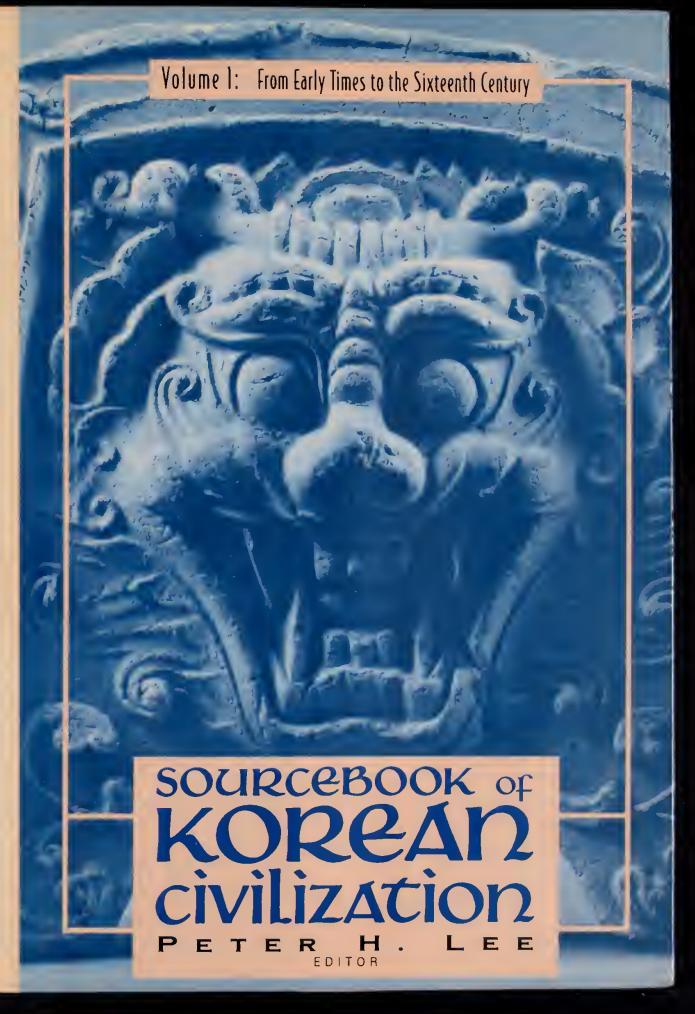
"The table of contents is, frankly, awesome. This is incomparably advanced beyond anything available in English. The editors are established authorities in their areas. . . . This book and the scholarship contained in its various introductions and the selection of texts will exercise a greater influence on the field than any other simply because it is a book that virtually everyone will use and rely on for a long time to come."

Michael C. Kalton, University of Washington, Tacoma

Columbia University Press / New York









A major achievement in East Asian studies, the *Sourcebook of Korean Civilization* will remain unsurpassed for years. Compiled and edited by Peter H. Lee and a team of five distinguished scholars, this anthology is the most ambitious, comprehensive, and authoritative English-language sourcebook of Korean civilization ever assembled.

Encompassing social, intellectual, religious, and literary traditions from ancient times through World War II, this collection reveals the grand corpus of thought, beliefs, and customs unique to the Korean people.

Arranged chronologically, the Sourcebook of Korean Civilization is divided into the five major epochs of Korean history: the Three Kingdoms and Unified Silla (57 B.C.-935), Koryŏ (918-1392), Early Chosŏn (1392-1600), Late Chosŏn (1600-1860), and Modern (1860-1945). Volume I features the first three periods.

Each of the three sections in the first volume begins with a broad historical introduction to provide context and perspective. Following each introduction are extracts of representative writings from that era, which allow each period to speak for itself. The editors have provided contemporary histories, social documents, Buddhist scriptures, philosophical treatises, and popular writings, as well as samples from literature. To further help the reader, each selection is accompanied by pertinent commentary, background, and analysis.

Part One, Three Kingdoms and Unified Silla, begins with the Korean creation myth. It goes on to cover the rise of Korea's Three Kingdoms, the development of agriculture, dominant social structures, the introduction of Buddhism and Taoism to Korean culture, other religious influences, the unification of the Three Kingdoms, and the effects of Confucian thought on Korea.

Part Two, Koryŏ, describes the history of

(continued from front flap)

the Koryŏ dynasty and the lasting influences it had on Korean culture. Selections deal with the expansion of Confucian ideology during this time, the nature of aristocratic society, social changes, military history and tactics, popular beliefs, and the introduction of Neo-Confucianism.

In the third part, Early Choson, the readings center on the reformation in educational philosophy, the rise of medicine, the economy, the changing role of women, and the continuing presence of Buddhism.

As the first and only book to bring together all the basic materials necessary to study Korean thought, religion, and culture, the *Sourcebook of Korean Civilization* is an indispensable resource for scholars, students, specialists, and anyone else interested in Korean culture.

PETER H. LEE is Professor of Korean and Comparative Literature and Chair of the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is author or editor of numerous books, including Anthology of Korean Literature: From Early Times to the Nineteenth Century; Modern Korean Literature: An Anthology; Songs of the Flying Dragons: A Critical Reading; and A Korean Storyteller's Miscellany.

Jacket photo: National Museum of Korea © Ahn Jang-heon, 1992 Praise for Volume One: From Early Times to the Sixteenth Century:

"Although the vital role of Korea in East Asia has become increasingly recognized in recent years, its history and culture have not drawn the attention they deserve. The *Sourcebook of Korean Civilization* should go a long way toward remedying the lack of reliable source material translated into English. We are fortunate that Peter Lee and his colleagues have been willing to devote their great scholarly talents to the compiling of such a rich anthology, presenting a wide range of materials on Korean history, society, religion, and thought."

-Wm. Theodore de Bary, Columbia University

"This book and the scholarship contained in its various introductions and the selection of texts will exercise a greater influence on the field than any other simply because it is a book that virtually everyone will use and rely on for a long time to come."

-Michael C. Kalton, University of Washington, Tacoma

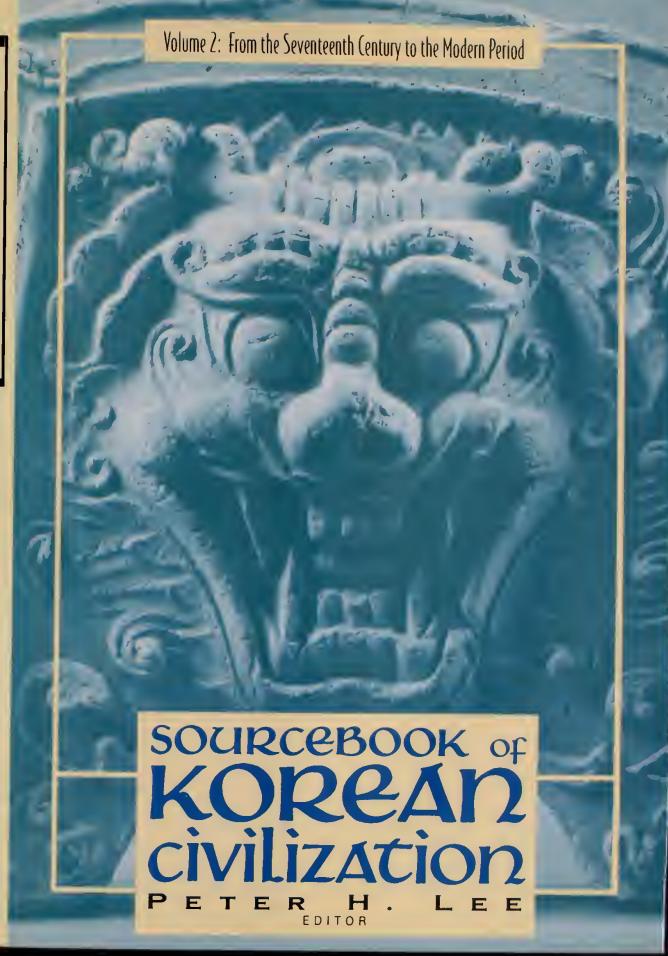
Introductions to Asian Civilizations

Columbia University Press / New York



SOURCEBOOK of KOREAN CIVILIZATION

VOLUME 2



COLUMBIA

Sourcebook of Korean Civilization is a major achievement in East Asian studies. Compiled and edited by Peter H. Lee and a team of four other eminent scholars, this is the most comprehensive and authoritative English-language anthology of primary source material on Korean civilization ever assembled.

Encompassing social, intellectual, religious, and literary traditions, this second volume covers the seventeenth century to the modern period. Representative writings from four centuries of Korean history reveal past systems of thought, beliefs, and customs vital to the maintenance and preservation of Korean society and culture. Contemporary histories, social documents, Buddhist scripture, philosophical treatises, and popular literature selected for this volume reflect the dynasties and eras that helped fashion the Late Choson (1600-1860) and Modern (1860-1945) periods.

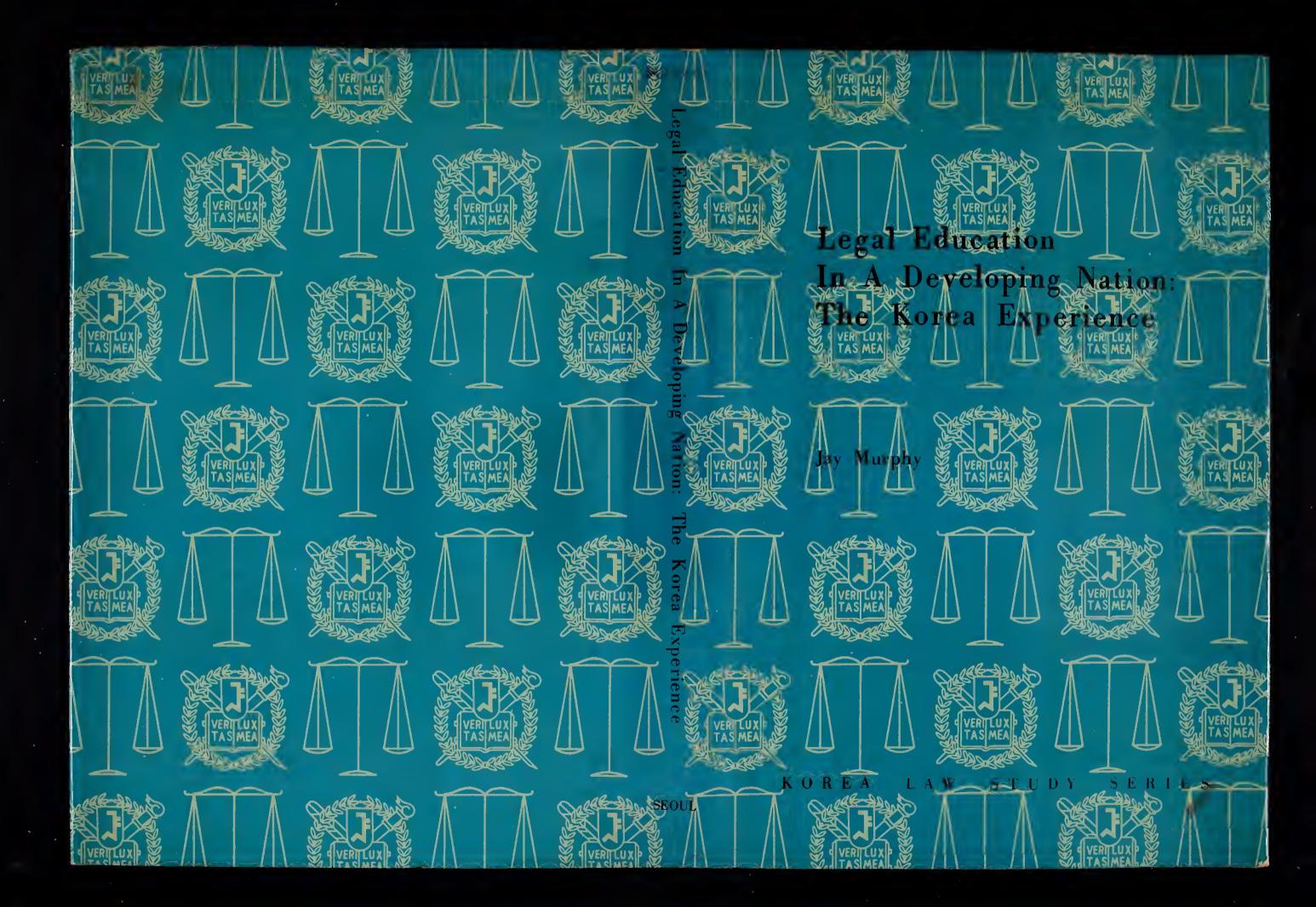
The section on the Late Choson covers an era that Koreans today view as classical civilization, a time before the incursion of the modern West brought about irrevocable changes. In this period, the family structure solidified into the Confucian patriarchy, political culture coalesced into symbolic factionalism, and arts and letters blossomed. The writings here discuss politics, reform, early encounters with the West, society, culture and national identity, and Confucianism.

The second section of this volume considers Korean civilization after 1860, a turbulent period during which Western powers gained influence on the peninsula and, in 1910, imperial Japan forcibly annexed the country. Selections here explore domestic unrest and foreign threats; negative responses to Western intrusion; the development of Enlightenment thought; the Tonghak Uprisings and the *Kabo* Reforms of 1894;

the Independence Club and the People's Assembly; patriotic, nationalist, and communist movements; and culture during the colonial period.

The first and only publication to bring together all the basic materials necessary for the study of Korean civilization, Volume Two of this important resource also includes an extensive glossary, bibliography, index, and list of contributors covering both volumes. Sourcebook of Korean Civilization is an indispensable tool for scholars, students, specialists, and anyone interested in Korean culture.

PETER H. LEE is Professor of Korean and Comparative Literature at the University of California, Los Angeles. He has also taught at Columbia University, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Hawaii. He has written and edited many books on Korean literature, including Anthology of Korean Literature: From Early Times to the Niueteenth Century; Modern Korean Literature: An Anthology; Songs of Flying Dragous: A Critical Reading; and A Korean Storyteller's Miscellany.



Jay Wesley Murphy

Jay W. Murphy is Professor of Law at the University of Alabama. Born in 1911, he received his A. B. degree in 1933 from University of Illinois and his J. D. and LL. M. degrees from George Washington University in 1943 and 1944 respectively. He has been a visiting professor at George Washington University, New York University, the University of Arkansas, and the University of Kentucky.

He is the author of numerous publications in legal periodicals, and he is a Member of the National Academy of Arbitrators; the Panel of Labor Arbitrators, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; and the American Arbitration Association.

He visited Korea in 1963 and again in 1965 and 1966 where he was Visiting Professor of Law at the Graduate School of Law, Seoul National University, under Asia Foundation auspices.

Korea Law Research Institute

The Korea Law Research Institute postulates as its goal the advancement of legal research, legal education and the legal profession throughout Korea.

Among the Institute's first projects is this series of publications casting light upon what actually happens in making, administering, and adjudicating the law of Korea. Such published information, obtained through extensive field studies and interviews as well as more traditional research techniques, should prove invaluable for intelligent law revision and curriculum revision.

In its most ambitious project yet undertaken, the Institute is publishing for the first time the full reports of the Supreme Court of Korea.

These projects are premised on the Institute's belief that such knowledge will enable the law to promote an increased sharing of social goods, an increased participation by people in the law process, and an increased regard for the worth and dignity of the individual human being. Only if such values are promoted can it be said that law moves in the direction of the democratic ideal.

"In this volume Professor Lee . . . exhibits scholarly insight in analyzing Korean diplomatic history not only from the viewpoint of Korea, but also from the perspective of other nations involved. . . . Among other things, therefore, this book is an addition to our understanding of the role of Western advisers in East Asia . . . and constitutes a valuable contribution toward understanding nineteenth-century imperialism in the whole of Asia, as well as the attitudes and aspirations of the leaders of East Asia."—Fred Harvey Harrington, President Emeritus, University of Wisconsin

"Professor Yur-Bok Lee has given us a detailed and scholarly study of the career of Paul Georg von Möllendorff in Korea in the 1880s and the course of Korea's foreign relations under King Kojong. He presents a fascinating picture of imperialism in East Asia in the late nineteenth century and the sad inability of Korea to make the transition from tributary state of China to a fully sovereign modern state." —Edwin O. Reischauer, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University

The Empire of the Seas

A Biography of Rear Admiral Robert Wilson Shufeldt

Frederick C. Drake

1984, 468 pages, cloth, ISBN 0-8248-0846-0

"Except for a nice appreciation by Kenneth Hagan, Robert W. Shufeldt has been only vaguely noticed as the American Commodore who, rather in the manner of Commodore Perry in Japan, concluded the first treaty between the United States and Korea. Thanks to meticulous research in some thirty-seven containers of Shufeldt's private papers and a wide variety of public and other private materials, Frederick C. Drake has revealed Shufeldt as a premier American naval expansionist in the front rank with Perry and Alfred Thayer Mahan."—The Historian

The Korean Frontier in America

Immigration to Hawaii 1896-1910

Wayne Patterson

1988, 320 pages, cloth, ISBN 0-8248-1090-2

In the early twentieth century, the whole process of Korean immigration to Hawaii was carried out in violation of American immigration and contract labor law. The author relates in detail the unofficial story of this striking instance of the victory of private initiative over public policy. He focuses on such questions as who originated the idea of bringing Korean immigrants into Hawaii and how immigration was implemented against the backdrop of tensions engendered by American policy in Korea, Japanese imperialism in Korea, and Japanese-American relations.

Lee

WEST GOES EAST

PAUL GEORG VON MÖLLENDORFF AND GREAT POWER IMPERIALISM IN LATE YI KOREA

WEST GOES EAST





Yur-Bok Lee

The closing years of the nineteenth century were a time of tumultuous change in the traditional East Asian world order as the imperialistic ambitions of the Great Powers brought them increasingly into conflict in the area. Korea faced unprecedented problems as it sought to become a member of the new international order that was evolving. Into the fray came the remarkable Paul Georg von Möllendorff, the first Western adviser to King Kojong, a German sent to Korea by Viceroy Li Hung-chang to represent Chinese interests. A brilliant scholardiplomat, fluent in Asian languages, von Möllendorff did not fit the pattern of Western advisers to Asian governments.

In tracing what happened in this extraordinary period, Lee analyzes von Möllendorff's policies and strategies to bring Korea into the world community and explores important facets of similarities between East and West. In a broad sense, this work is a pioneering study in that it focuses on the similarities versus the differences between two seemingly divergent world orders-those of East and West. It examines the historical context of Korea's traditional relationship with its "elder brother," China; discusses the unique geopolitical factors that made the Korean peninsula the object of international rivalry; and outlines the reasons for and far-sightedness of von Möllendorff's pro-Russian policy. Above all, this is the story of von Möllendorff, a product of Western civilization and politics who, together with the tradition-minded King Kojong, worked to solve Korea's problems by applying a mixture of traditional and modern power politics.

Based on sources in Asian and Western languages, West Goes East is a major contribution to our understanding of a significant period in East-West relations, nineteenth-century imperialism, and the history of East Asia. Specialists in East Asian history, European and American diplomatic history, and Korean history will find it an important and valuable work.



Yur-Bok Lee is professor of history at North Dakota State University, where he teaches modern East Asian and Russian history. He is the author of Establishment of a Korean Legation in the United States, 1887-1890: A Study of Conflict between Confucian World Order and Modern International Relations and Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Korea, 1866-1887, and editor (with Wayne Patterson) of and contributor to One Hundred Years of Korean-American Relations, 1882-1982.

Jacket photograph: Paul Georg von Möllendorff in the costume of Korean nobility. Reproduced with permission of the publisher from Rosalic von Möllendorff, P. G. von Möllendorff: Ein Lebensbild. © 1930, Otto Harrassowitz Publishers, Leipzig.

SOHN & KIM & HONG

HISTORY OF

Korean National Unesco



HISTORY
OF
KOREA

Sohn Pow-key Kim Chol-choon Hong Yi-sup

THE HISTORY OF KOREA

A readable and interpretative history of Korea in English has been long overdue. It is our aim to present such a history, based on research that rapidly developed during the quarter of a century since the end of World War II.

The Social and intellectual approach especially applied in this book is based on the authors' view of history that the people played the major role in historical development. To understand historical development in a society, social norms and values were given full attention.

It was our desire to present an easy-to-read and interpretative Korean history, and we have attempted not to overburden the reader with triviality and mere factual data. We have tried to give translations of Korean terminology from a functional approach, and not word-byword translation, in order to transmit sensitively the shifts and currents of historical development.

Korea has been known abroad through Japanese eyes, or Japanese propaganda that had been oriented toward justification of the Japanese colonial cause. Besides, there were many distortions, whether made deliberately or not, so Korea was misunderstood on account of Japanese literature on Korea. We, the authors, hope the reader will find the true picture of Korean history in this book, published by the Korean National Commission for Unesco.

from the Authors' Preface

Revue de CORÉE

French quarterly, one year's subscription 20 francs

Photos by Lee Kyung-mo Jocket design by Sandra Mottielli Printed by Kwangmyŏng Printing Co., Seoul, Karea

THE AUTHORS

Prof. Sohn Pow-key of Yonsei University was educated at Seoul National University. He received a Ph.D. in history at the University of California, Berkeley. He was Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation 1960-63, and has published articles in academic journals of the U.S.A., the Netherlands, and Korea. He has opened new horizons through his excavation and archaeological research in the palaeolithic culture of Korea. His interpretative approaches to the history of printing and to social history have been well received by recognized authorities.

Prof. Kim Chol-choon was educated and teaches at Seoul National University. He was visiting scholar at the Harvard Yenching Institute. His new interpretation of ancient history is considered significant contribution. He has written extensively on the social organization and kinship system of Silla, and Confucian and Buddhist culture of the Koryŏ period.

Prof. Hong Yi-sup of Yonsei University was educated at Yŏnhŭi College, and received his Doctorate at Yonsei University. He has written a History of Science of Korea in 1944, and published How to Approach Research of Korean History in 1968. He is a unique authority in the field of the intellectual and colonial history of 19th-20th century Korea. His book, Politico-Economic Thought of Chŏng Yag-yong (1959) made a significant contribution.



English monthly, one year's subscription \$ 5.50

Korean Notional Commission for Unesco, 50-16, 2-ka Myčng-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul, Korea THE CHANGING OREAN VILLAGE



Pak & Camble

the changing Korean village



PAK KI-HYUK & SIDNEY D. GAMBLE

THE CHANGING KOREAN VILLAGE

The Changing Korean Village is a welcome addition to the as yet rather small number of empirical studies of Korean village life which have been published in English. Dr. Pak Ki-hyuk, with the encouragement and assistance of the late China Scholar Dr. Sidney D. Gamble, has written a description of the economic and social life of three representative villages in different parts of South Korea.

Dr. Pak, an agricultural economist on the faculty of Yonsei University, emphasizes the interaction between economic and social institutions in each village's daily life. He also gives valuable insights into the effects of nation-wide phenomena, such as the land reform of the early 1950s, on the lives of the villagers.

All three villages are "clan villages." That is, the inhabitants of each are predominantly members of one clan. The book describes the three villages as they were in 1961 and 1962, before they felt the full impact of the radical innovations which have brought drastic changes to Korean rural society during the past few years. It therefore can serve as a "baseline" study for the analysis of the changes which have occurred more recently.

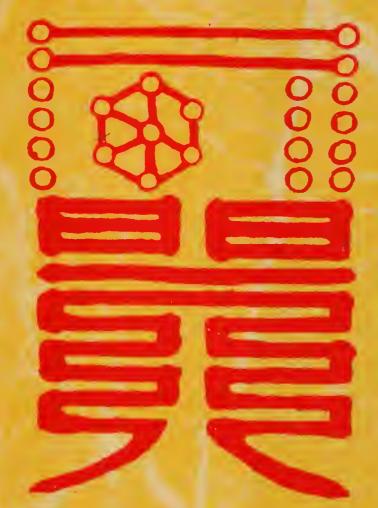
The earlier, mimeographed edition has been a mine of information for foreign scholars able to obtain a copy. This much-revised, printed edition will give the book the wide accessibility it deserves.

William E. Biernatzki, editor

Printed by Shin-hung Printing Co., Seoul, Korea. Cover by Sandra Mattielli

SONGS OF THE SHAMAN

THE RITUAL CHANTS OF THE KOREAN MUDANG



KEGAN PAUL INTERNATIONAL

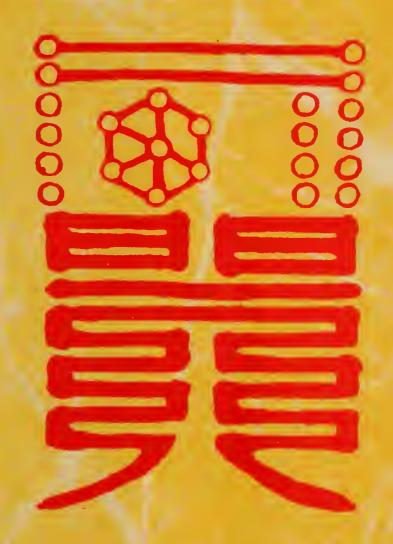


KPI

SONGS OF THE SHAMAN • WALRAVEN

SONGS OF THE SHAMAN

THE RITUAL CHANTS OF THE KOREAN MUDANG



BOUDEWIJN WALRAVEN

SONGS OF THE SHAMAN

THE RITUAL CHANTS OF THE KOREAN MUDANC

Shomonism, commonly regarded os the oldest religion of Korea, is still o force in the modern industrial society of today. Korean shamons, performing their rituols, sing ond dance for the gods they worship os, presumobly, they have done for centuries. Some of the songs - the muga - ore simple invocations and proyers, while others explain the origins of the various gods. These norrotive muga ore often quite long and moy toke hours to sing in their entirety.

In this study, ofter o brief general introduction to Koreon shamanism, the rituol uses, the transmission ond the style and contents of the songs ore examined, so that their place omong the other genres of traditional literature may be determined. The muga, os recorded in the twentieth century, turn out to have close links with the vernocular literature such os poems, songs and toles, that flourished in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. An owareness of this relationship is essential for a proper understanding of the songs and their importance to the study of Korean shamanism.

The book includes translations of several of the shorter songs and of two longer narrotive muga, one of which describes important episodes in the life of the Korean shoman. This is the first book in the English longuage devoted to the study of Korean shoman songs, and is essential reading for those with an interest in Korean shomanism, literature and cultural history, also contributing to the study of shomanism and oral literature in general.

CONTENTS.

- 1: The Mudong, their Ritual and their Gods.
- II: Mugo and Mugo Collections.
- III: The Transmission of the Songs.IV: The Interpretation of the Mugo.
- V: The Interpretation of the Mugo.V: Formal Characteristics of the Mugo.
- VI: The Muga and Other Forms of Troditional Literature.
- VII: The Song of a Dutiful Daughter.
- VIII: A Song for the House God.
- IX: A Mudang Sings of Herself.
- X: Summory and Conclusions.
 Appendices. Notes. Bibliography. Index.



THE AUTHOR

Boudewijn Wolroven received his B.A. in Joponese Longuage and Culture and his M.A. in Koreon Longuage and Culture from Leiden University. From 1973 to 1975 he was a research student at Seoul National University, returning to Leiden University to take his Ph.D. in Koreon Longuage and Culture. He has written extensively on Koreon shamanism, block magic, traditional literature and genre painting, and hos translated traditional Koreon tales and traditional and modern Koreon poetry. Boudewijn Wolraven is Senior Lecturer in Korean Studies at Leiden University.

Cover illustration: A poper charm (pujŏk) made up of stylized chorocters and representations of constellations, which is pasted on walls for good fortune.



TSBN: 0-93087 -31-

ECSTASY Shamanism in Korea

by Alan Carter Covell



HOLLYM INTERNATIONAL CORP. Elizabeth, New Jersey Seoul

Hallyn

J



Just what are the secrets of Shamanism's survival in Korea for over five millennia? Even after sixteen centuries of suppression, first by Buddhists for a thousand years, then by Neo-Confucianists who ruled Korea for five centuries, finally by missionaries who regarded this folk faith as "the basest demonology," Shamanism still persisted as Korea became industrialized. Many contemporary customs have a Shamanistic core. Recently the Fifth Republic has allowed Shamanism freedom of expression as part of preserving the nation's cultural heritage.

This book contains the first major speculations on the Shamanist meanings of the golden treasures discovered in Korea's ancient tombs. Here an American art historian traces echoes which reverberate back across the Siberian Steppes to the Caucasus Mountains and the Scythians of the third century B.C.

"Spirits" still affect the lives of ordinary Koreans, whether or not the person is conscious of the fact. The rituals that most foreigners view are public and have few children in attendance; those *kuts* held within private homes, or simple divinations, include the future generation as active participants.

Korea's most Westernized intellectuals, her cynical newsmen, even medical doctors, will call upon the shades of the past at some point in their lives. While dependence on the spirits is outwardly becoming less evident, inner belief will continue until "science" satisfactorily explains birth, death and calamity.

Here the author is playing the hourglass-drum (changgu) for a leading shamaness of Seoul; she holds a fan depicting the "Little Boy and Little Girl Spirits." The material within this book is mainly based on personal research into the sacred rituals (kuts) presently being performed in the area of Seoul; their antecedents are here traced back to prehistoric Korea, Siberian Shamanism and the High Altai Mountains of the Russo-Scythian area.

Almost all of the color illustrations were taken by the author as part of his firsthand probings.

Shamanism has been the most ancient, most indigenous and most prevalent religious tradition extant in Korea for the past 5,000 years. In case of calamity, a majority still seek out a shaman.

Books already in print or forthcoming by the same author include: Shamanist Folk Paintings: Korea's Eternal Spirits; Japan's Hidden History: Korean Impact on Japanese Culture and A Panorama of 5,000 Years of Korean Art History. All are published by Hollym International Corporation of Seoul, Korea, and Elizabeth, New Jersey. Presently the author is completing his Ph.D. in Korean Art History.

ISBN: 0-930878-33-7

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James B. Palais is professor of history at the University of Washington and the author of *Policy and Politics in Traditional Korea*.

Confucian Statecraft and Korean Institutions

Yu Hyŏngwŏn and the Late Chosŏn Dynasty

PALAIS



WASHINGTON

Confucian Statecraft and Korean Institutions

Yu Hyŏngwŏn and the Late Chosŏn Dynasty



ISBN 0-295-97455-9



Confucian Statecraft and Korean Institutions
Yu Hyŏngwŏn and the Lote Chosŏn Dynosty
James B. Palais

Seventeenth-century Korea was a country in crisis—successive invasions by Hideyoshi and the Manchus had rocked the Chosŏn dynasty (1392–1910), which was already weakened by maladministration, internecine bureaucratic factionalism, unfair taxation, concentration of wealth, military problems, and other ills. Yu Hyŏngwŏn (1622–1673; pen name, Pan'gye), a recluse scholar, responded to this time of chaos and uncertainty by writing his modestly titled *Pon'gye surok* (The Jottings of Pan'gye), a virtual encyclopedia of Confucian statecraft, designed to support his plan for a revived and reformed Korean system of government.

Although Yu was ignored in his own time by all but a few admirers and disciples, his ideas became prominent by the mid-eighteenth century as discussions were under way to solve problems in taxation, military service, and commercial activity. Yu has been viewed by Korean and Japanese scholars as a forerunner of modernization, but in *Confucion Stotecraft and Koreon Institutions* James B. Palais challenges this view, demonstrating that Yu was instead an outstanding example of the premodern tradition.

Palais uses Yu Hyŏngwŏn's mammoth, pivotal text to examine the development and shape of the major institutions of Chosŏn dynasty Korea. He has included a thorough treatment of the many Chinese classical and historical texts that Yu used as well as the available Korean primary sources and Korean and

Japanese secondary scholarship. Palais traces the history of each of Yu's subjects from the beginning of the dynasty and pursues developments through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He stresses both the classical and the historical roots of Yu's reform ideas and analyzes the nature and degree of proto-capitalistic changes, such as the use of metallic currency, the introduction of wage labor into the agrarian economy, the development of unregulated commercial activity, and the appearance of industries with more differentiation of labor.

Because it contains much comparative material, Confucion Stotecroft ond Koreon Institutions will be of interest to scholars of China and Japan as well as to Korea specialists. It also has much to say to scholars of agrarian society, slavery, landholding systems, bureaucracy, and developing economies.

Korean Studies of the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies

University of Washington Press Seottle ond London

Jacket illustrotion:

A late eighteenth-century painting by Kim Hongdo



JAPAN'S HIDDEN HISTORY

Korean Impact on Japanese Culture

by Dr. Jon Carter Covell & Alan Covell



HOLLYM INTERNATIONAL CORP. Elizabeth, New Jersey Seoul



ISBN: 0-930878-34-5

Hollym



This account of the founding of Japan's imperial line and the subsequent introduction of Buddhism is a major extension beyond already published works. Both in the East and the West, scholars have customarily ignored the pivotal role played by Koreans in the early centuries of Japan's cultural development.

Facts are drawn from known sources, the eighth-century *Nihongi* and *Kojiki*, and several others of early date. However, unlike most accounts, this book does not gloss over the hidden meanings, vague references and outright distortions present in Japan's earliest written records. Since Korea is mentioned over and over again, it seems strange that now Korea's influence should be confined to grudging footnotes.

Archeology, the most unbiased of sources, through pigments in Japan's prehistoric tumuli, proclaims continental arrivals and gives the lie to a century of solemn pronouncements about the uniqueness of Japanese origins. The conditions of early travel and commerce disprove the worn-out statements concerning direct Chinese influences on Asuka Buddhist art in Japan.

This deliberate coverup of Korea's role in Japan's development, has existed since the late 19th century, but it is as out-of-date as emperor worship. This book includes multiple records and reasonable speculations derived therefrom. The time has arrived to recognize the first bringers of high civilization to the Japanese islands—immigrants from the Korean peninsula.



Alan Covell's section on the "Horseriders" reveals a four year detective-like search for clues as to dates and the identity of the group which conquered Japan in the fourth century. Having spent many years in Texas, Alan Covell knows horses and their capacities, as well as weaknesses. Therefore, Japan's "invasion" is here projected in a way that could be followed even today, given the same set of circumstances. The magic and symbolism of the horse, as felt by men whose lives depended on these four-legged powerhouses, can be seen in the artifacts which remain in mute testimony to the Horseriders and their ways.

Dr. Covell became intrigued by the impact of Korea on Japan's history a half century ago, when she studied for her doctorate under Columbia University's Professor Ryusaku Tsunoda.

Immediately after receiving her Ph.D., she commenced a manuscript on this subject, but it was pushed aside for a succession of a dozen other books on Japanese and Korean art. Meanwhile the evidence kept accumulating, during a decade-long residence at Kyoto's Daitoku-ji, and six years in Seoul.

Both authors have lived over a period of years in the two countries and seen first-hand numerous times the art objects they analyze in a phenomenological manner, bearing in mind the religious, social and economic conditions which produced these artifacts. This book is intended for popular consumption, rather than the specialist's tedious reading. Recent published books include *Korea's Cultural Roots, Zen at Daitoku-ji, Ecstasy; Shamanism in Korea,* and *Shamanist Folk Paintings*.

There are few books on Korean history in readable English. This well-digested history text, written by an experienced researcher-teacher in the United States, will satisfy the need of those who want to learn about the Korean past in smooth English.

Young Ick Lew Professor of Korean History Hallym University, Seoul

I am happy to see Professor Andrew C. Nahm's Korea: Tradition and Transformation in print after, many years of preparation. Professor Nahm is one of the most experienced teachers of Korean history in the United States and this volume reflects his awareness of a crying need for a comprehensive history of Korea for college level courses as well as for the general reading public. It is a timely and welcome addition to the steadily, but painfully slowly, growing list of English language surveys of Korean history. I am particularly pleased that the last four chapters deal with the eventful postwar years which have not been adequately covered in most other history textbooks despite their obvious and compelling importance.

Han-kyo Kim Professor of Political Science University of Cincinnati

As an instructor of East Asian history, I am pleased with appearance of a new textbook of Korean history, written in English by Andrew C. Nahm. A prolific writer of the history of East Asia, Professor Nahm brings to this study, Korea: Tradition and Transformation, a lifetime of experience gained in teaching and research. American students will be especially pleased with attention given the recent period: more than half the book deals with the twentieth century, in the course of which Professor Nahm discusses North as well as South Korea. Equipped with appendices and numerous guides to study, the book is clearly written, timely and up-to-date. College teachers—indeed, all students of Korean history—will welcome this new volume.

Ross Gregory Professor of History Western Michigan University

NAHM

A HISTORY OF THE KOREAN PEO

Tradition & Transformation

新韓國史通論

HOLLYM

A HISTORY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

KOREA

Tradition & Transformation

ANDREW C. NAHM

新韓國史通論

HOLLYM

KOREA: Tradition and Transformation — A History of the Korean People

This is the first comprehensive Englishlanguage history of the Korean people, offering Western readers a synthesis of the latest and best scholarship on Korean history and culture from the earliest times to the present.

Prof. Nahm's work presents a fresh and scholarly analysis of the origins, the growth and never-ending process of changes in political, economic, social and cultural patterns of the Korean society throughout the ages, as well as historical and contemporary interactions of the Korean people with their neighbors near and far.

The author clearly and concisely explained the ways the Koreans created their own tradition first, and then adopted and assimilated ideologies and social patterns from their immediate neighbor, namely China, into their own, yet maintaining their cultural roots, racial homogeneity, and national characteristics. The indomitable spirit of the people, their strong love for their land, and their desires to achieve both spiritual and material progress are emphasized in the book.

The strength of the book lies in its balance. Unlike most other Korean history books, this book covers all aspects of the history of the Korean people—their art, literature, religion, and political, economic and social experiences from the ancient times to the present. It is noteworthy that, for the first time, the recent history and various aspects of national development of both North and South Korea are dealt with in the book.

This book will fill the need for a comprehensive, up-to-date, single-volume Korean history which has existed for a long time.



Andrew C. Nahm was born and raised in Korea. He went to the United States to continue his education, which was interrupted by World War II, and earned his academic degrees of B.A. from Andrews University, M.A. from NorthwesternUniversity, and Ph.D. in Asian history from Stanford University. Dr. Nahm taught at University of Nebraska, Michigan State University, and is now Professor of Asian History and Director of the Center for Korean Studies at Western Michigan University.

Dr. Nahm has published many articles and books on Korea and international relations of Korea. Among the books Dr. Nahm authored or edited are: Traditional Korea—Theory and Practice, The Studies in the Developmental Aspects of Korea, Korea and the New Order in East Asia, Korea Under Japanese Colonial Rule, The United States and Korea: Korean-American Relations, 1886-1976, and North Korea: Her Past, Reality and Impression, A Panorama of 5000 Years: Korean History.

Through his teaching and with these publications, Professor Nahm has made a significant contribution to the growth of Korean studies in the United States.

ISBN: 9-930878-56-6

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INNOVATION IN
HIGHER EDUCATION

YONSEI UNIVERSITY

INNOVATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Edited by TAE SUN PARK

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高等教育의 改革

YONSEI UNIVERSITY



Innovation in Higher Education

Foreword --- Tae Sun Park

This book of proceedings contains all the papers presented at the "International Symposium on Innovation in Higher Education" which was held at Yonsei University in early October this year under the joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Education, Republic of Korea, and Yonsei University. The major reasons for publishing these proceedings are to provide a summary of our own and international experiences and ideas for innovation in higher education, to encourage ourselves and stimulate our determination to achieve innovation in higher education, and to promote the diffusion of innovation.

In order to foster a bright prospect for needed innovation in higher education, we should first review the current conditions of our own education and adapt ourselves to the innovative experiences and ideas offered by institutions elsewhere in the world. It was in this spirit that we brought together the international experiences and practices in this volume and offer it as a source for innovation in our own higher education.

At the outset, the major rationale for discussing the problems of innovation at the International Symposium was the necessity of meeting the demands of society by indicating effective measures for the healthy development of our universities. Only thus can we carry out the pressing responsibility placed upon us and direct the ultimate goal of innovation toward the promotion of national development, cultural growth, and world peace.

Innovation in Higher Education Press Comments

Higher Education — The Korea Times

In view of the wide variety of subjects to be discussed in the mammoth academic get-together, as well as outstanding caliber of the participants, the occasion will undoubtedly be conducive to the future innovation of higher national education. We cannot place too much emphasis on this innovation in the course of rapid expansion and development of our so ciety these days.

The qualitative improvement and reform of higher education has always been a grave issue among all citizens of good sense, not to mention those educational experts.

More specifically, universities and colleges should be fostered at their academic levels in close parallel with the increasingly high demand for trained manpower resources to such an extent as to satisfy the steady and rapid progress of our society.

All these challenging issues concerning higher education in this country, together with other related matters, we hope, will be closely studied and discussed academically and practically as well at the present international gathering among educational specialists.

Symposium — The Korea Herald

A four-day international education symposium now under way in Seoul is significant in that it will discuss some problems faced by the nation.

Some 50 scholars are participating in the meeting held under the cosponsorship of the Education Ministry and Yonsei University.

On the agenda are four points-effect of the environment on higher education, modern types of college administration, trends of reform in college education and a cooperative system for the reform.

The purport of the symposium is to find ways that can help college education meet the rapid social changes of, times.

We hope the views expressed by foreign educational experts will be fully reflected in improvement of the nation's college administration, if they are found reasonable. — DONG-A ILBO

FAR-REACHING FRAGRANCE

O'BRIEN



るり一十一年の日

FAR-REACHING FRAGRANCE

PHOTOGRAPHS of KOREA by MICHAEL O'BRIEN



The Hyang-won-jong, or Far-Reaching Fragrance Pavilion, characterizes the theme of this book. The pavilion stands on an island in Seoul's Kyongbok Palace surrounded by the broad leaves and delicate blossoms of the lotus. It was once a place of leisure and reflection for royalty, and remains one of Korea's primary emblems of a regal past. Even its name connotes a remembrance of things

Far-Reaching Fragrance is a portfolio of photographs by Michael O'Brien focusing on the theme of Korea's traditional imagery. As all of the photographs are contemporary, they offer ample evidence that, in the midst of rapid change, much yet remains in Korea that is constant and timeless.

가냘픈 연꽃과 넓씩한 연잎으로 에워쌓인 서울 경복 궁 안의 한 연못 속에 있는 "섬"에 서 있는 "멀리 풍기 는 내음"의 정자「향원정」에서 이 책의 이름을 따 왔읍

한 때에 이 정자는 왕실의 여가와 사색을 위한 처소였 으며, 한국 왕실의 으뜸되는 상징 하나로 남아 있음니 다. 이것은 그 이름마져도 옛것 생각을 띠올리는 정자 입니다.

「멀리 풍기는 내음」은 한국의 전통적인 모습에 촛점 을 맞춘 마이클 오브라이언씨의 사진첩입니다.

여기에 든 사진들은 모두 현대의 것이므로, 빠른 변 화 속에서나마 한국에 아직도 항구적이고 시간을 초월 하는 것들이 넉넉히 남아 있다는 중거를 많이 제시합니



THE HISTORY OF KOREAN MONEY

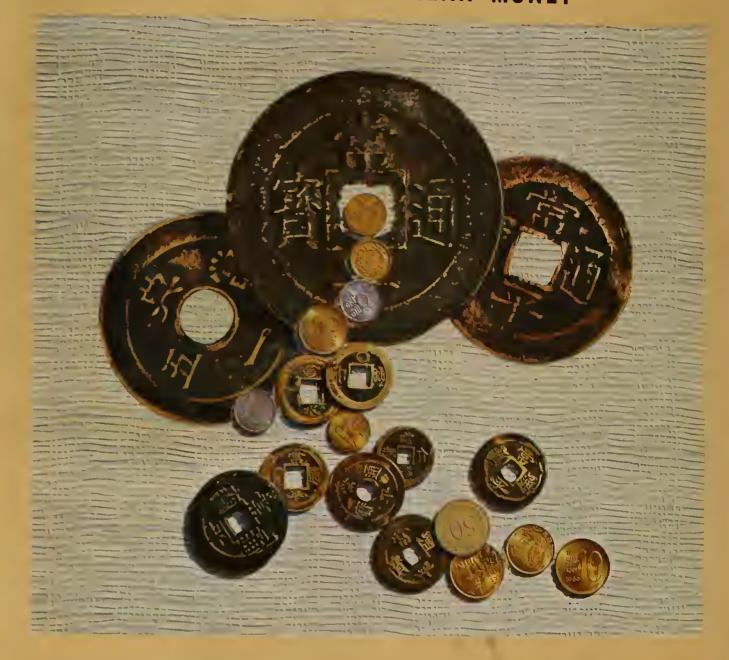
증한자화폐사

한국은햄

THE BANK OF KOREA

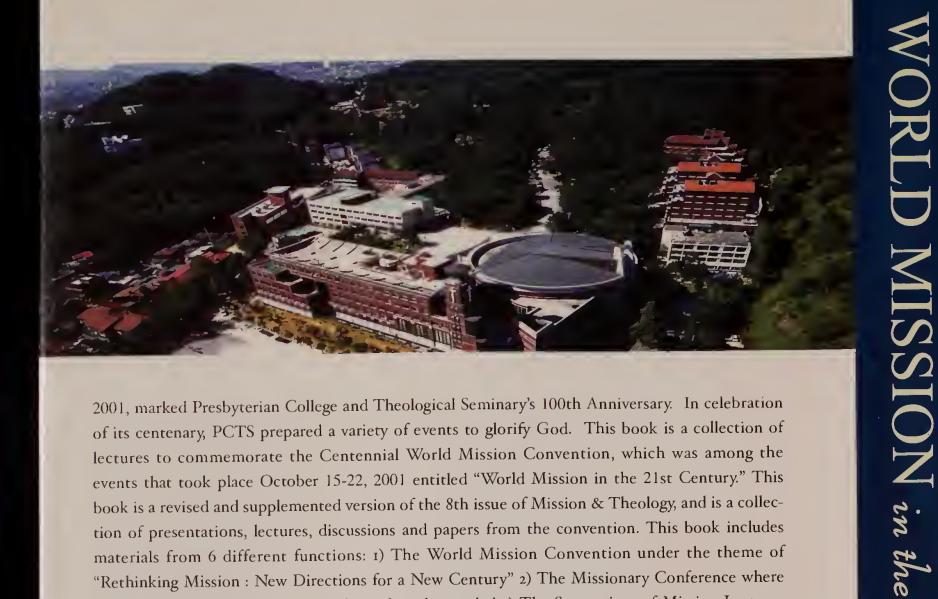
한 국화폐사

THE HISTORY OF KOREAN MONEY



한 국 은 행 THE BANK OF KOREA





2001, marked Presbyterian College and Theological Seminary's 100th Anniversary. In celebration of its centenary, PCTS prepared a variety of events to glorify God. This book is a collection of lectures to commemorate the Centennial World Mission Convention, which was among the events that took place October 15-22, 2001 entitled "World Mission in the 21st Century." This book is a revised and supplemented version of the 8th issue of Mission & Theology, and is a collection of presentations, lectures, discussions and papers from the convention. This book includes materials from 6 different functions: 1) The World Mission Convention under the theme of "Rethinking Mission: New Directions for a New Century" 2) The Missionary Conference where about 100 Korean missionaries working abroad attended 3) The Symposium of Mission Lectures where 14 designated lecturers from Korea and abroad were invited as guest speakers 4) The special Mission Seminars provided for missiology students 5) Sermons, special lectures and mission reports from missionaries' church visitations and 6) The Mission Dedication Service where over 2,000 students and guests attended at the Rev. Kyung Chik Han memorial Chapel, PCTS.

The content of this book include contributions from: keynote speaker Andrew F. Walls; main speakers James M. Phillips, Jung Woon Suh, Scott W. Sunquist, G. Thompson Brown and John P. Brown; responses by Moo Song Koh, Myung Hyuk Kim, In Soo Kim; and panel speakers Kwang Soon Lee, Kyo Sung Ahn, Sung Min Suh, Hong Jung Lee, Young Ja Kim and Sang Gil Kim.

Through this book and other further publications, it is our hope to provide priceless mission tools for the Korean Church and missiologists and missionaries all over the world.



ISBN 89-89111-00-5 값 50,000원

WORLD MISSION in the

21st Century





st

Century

Contributors

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Andrew F. Watts, D.D.

Prof. Emeritus of the University of Edinburgh &
The University of Aberdeen

MAIN SPEAKERS

Samuel Hugh Moffett, Ph.D.

Henry Winters Luce Prof., Ecumenics & Mission
Emeritus, Princeton Theological Seminary

James M. Phillips, Ph.D.
Former Associate Director,
Overseas Ministries Study Center

Jung Woon Suh, S.T.D. Honorary President, PCTS

G. Thompson Brown, Ph.D.
Former PCUS Missionary to Korea

John P. Brown, Honorary Ph.D. & Th.D. Former Australian Missionary to Korea

Scott W. Sunquist, Ph.D.
Professor of Pittsburgh Theological Seminary

RESPONDENTS

Moo Song Koh, Ph.D.
President of Kidokongbo in Korea

Myung Hyuk Kim, Ph.D. Senior Pastor of Kang Byun Church

In Soo Kim, Ph.D.
Professor of Church History, PCTS

Sung Sam Kang, Ph.D.
Professor of Chongshin University

PANELISTS

Kwang Soon Lee, Ph.D.
Professor of Missiology, PCTS

Kyo Sung Ahn
Executive Secretary of PCK World Mission Dept.

Sung Min Suh, Th.D.
PCK Missionary to Indonesia

Hong Jung Lee, Ph.D.
Director of the Planing Office PCK

Young Ja Kim PCK Missionary to India

Sang Gil Kim PCK Missionary to Kazakhstan

Center for World Mission Publications

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Theology of Mission

- Universality and Particularity of Christian Mission, 2000
 Ediled by Kwang Soon Lee, Ph. 0
- World Mission in the 21st Cantury.

Centennial World Mission Convention for the 100th Anniversary of Presbyterian College and Theological Seminary, 2001.

-Ediled by Kwang Soon Lee, Ph. D.



Hyangwon-jong an Arbour; located at the backyard garden of Kyong-bok Palace; there are such the old magnificent palaces in Korea, and today people from every occupation can enjoy their days at these places, as the palaces are open to the public.

▼ Gourd shaped Ewer and Stand with child Design, Inlaid Celadon with Undergla ze Copper Red, Koryo Dynasty.





▲ Tile; From the ruins of Sachonwangsa Temple near Kyongju, Silla dynasty.

Tabo-tap, a Pagoda of Buddhism; located in Pulkuk-sa Temple, Kyongju, Kyongsangpuk-do Province, Korea; well-known as a great pagoda to the people around the world, because of its delicate, deliberate craftsmanship in erecting in many a hundred fine granite stones; made in 535, Silla dynasty. There are innumerable such remains of Buddhist culture in Korea.



KOREA

AND CULTURE

KOREA

ITS PEOPLE AND CULTURE

1930

Since ancient times, Korea is famous for its colorful scenery of nature, in the name of "Rivers and Mountains of Silky Tapestry,"

Korean people are a unique race, dwelling on the Korean penensula through five thousand years of a long history. Korean people suffered from several invasions from outside, but they succeeded in surviving from the national casualties, keeping their own words and letters, and graceful tradition to the present.

The first metal press was invented by Korean hands in this country, and there are innumerable remains of gorgeous culture of Buddhism everywhere in Korea.

Today, every Korean joins the allout march of "The modernization of Korea." The people of the world, therefore, are attracted, to a great extent, by the prosperous phenomena of Korea's development.

This photo is taken at the annual ceremony of May Queen Coronation as one of university events, Soo-do Women's Teachers College.



Hakwon-sa, Ltd, Seoul, Korea

1973

HAKWON-SA, LTD. SEOUL, KOREA

Recommendation

Many people of the world began to have great interests in the recent, noticeable, economical development of Korea. At this important time, Hakwon-Sa, Ltd, one of the outstanding publishers in Korea, publishes an introductory book on the people, culture and civilization of Korea which certainly is great and delightful event for both domestic and foreign readers.

I helieve that this new book will help foreign people to develop deeper knowledge and understanding about the natural beauty of Korea, ahout the intelligence, peaceful nature and the graceful virtues of Korean people and also about the spiritual strength of them.

I should think that readers of this hook will easily find and realize the richness of Korean culture and civilization brought up during their long history spanning nearly five thousand years.

Won-Yong Kim
Director
The national Museum of Korea



Recommendation

The people who have never been to Korea might he easier to understand Korea through its colourful pictures. Some foreign books of introduction to Korea often included some out-of-date pictures, far from the present situation. It will naturally hrings readers to false information ahout Korea and its people.

Every tapestry of natural beauty on the mountains and along the coastal lines of Korea has its typical varieties of four seasons.

l imagine that, although the pictures are not sufficient enough to bring readers to full knowledge and information about the ancient ruins, tombs and temples which have remained throughout five thousand years of Korean history, it would help people very much to understand Korean's cultural background.

I, therefore, made a great efforts to show Korea to foreign visitors and sight-seers, especially those whose interests concerns on Korea, through heautiful pictures in this book.

Do Sun Chung Photographer





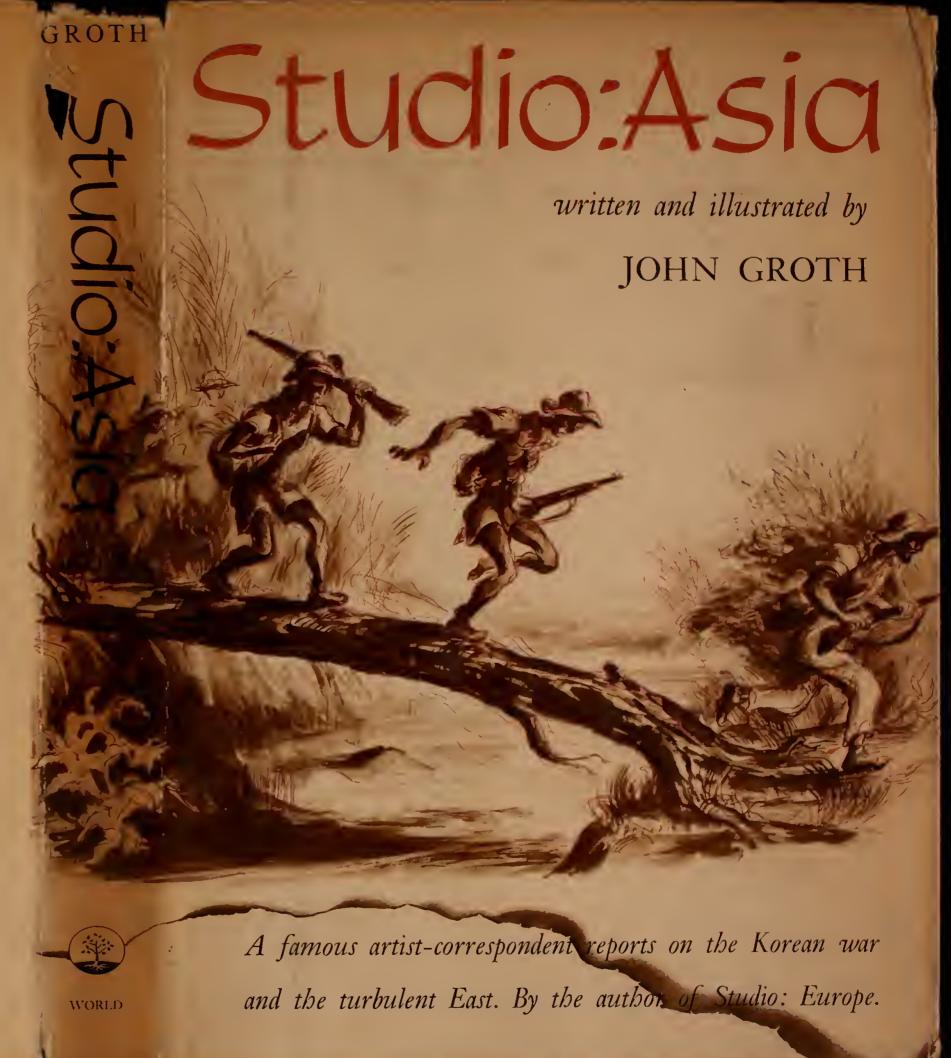
distinguished artist, writer, and teacher, first went to cover a war overseas in World War II. Out of this first major war experience came a beautifully written and illustrated book, *Studio: Europe.* Now, from many months spent in the war-torn but ever exotic East, he has collated his experiences and sketches for a new, even more beautiful book, *Studio: Asia*, illustrated lavishly with superb drawings in the inimitable Groth style.

Born in Chicago in 1908, John Groth studied at the Chicago Art Institute and the Art Students League in New York. He is a teacher at the Art Students League, became the first art director for *Esquire* magazine, and later served as art director for *Parade* magazine. While working for *Esquire* he traveled to Mexico, England, Russia, Germany, Poland on writing and drawing assignments. His travels have included South

Continued on back flap

THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Cleveland and New York



STUDIO: ASIA

written and illustrated by JOHN GROTH

WRITTEN IN THE tradition of the great war reporters, Studio: Asia is a great narrative and pictorial document of Korea and the Far East. John Groth, famous artist-correspondent, traveled through flaming Korea, the fortress of Formosa, Japan, and other countries that flank the China Seas and the Indian Ocean. With notebook and sketchpad he caught the atmosphere of war, the peoples and the armies fighting in it. Here, in unforgettable word-and-pen pictures are the UN Army with its GI's, British, Dutch, French, New Zealanders, Turks, Greeks, Belgians - and the peoples, Korean fugitives, Japanese Geisha girls, Chinese, Indians, Moroccans, and others. Here, too, are candid interviews with big and little brass, civilian and military politicians, worldrenowned personalities, ordinary GI's at war and at play - eyewitness accounts of men in battle, one of the most penetrating pictures of war in the East.

Written with warm understanding and appreciation of beauty, as well as of the humor and pathos, of the countries he visited, and overflowing with admiration for the foot-slogging GI's who have fought so long and wearily in Korea, Studio: Asia reveals life in wartime Asia. It is an informal account of an exciting and often dangerous tour of the war-ridden Far East.

THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK

Continued from back of jacket

and Central America, Spain, the Canary Islands, and, of course, Korea, Formosa, Japan and other countries of the Far East. The Chicago Sun Syndicate and Parade sent him overseas as a war correspondent during World War II, where he met Ernest Hemingway in September, 1944. They became friends, and when Hemingway's Men without Women was published in an illustrated edition, John Groth did the drawings and introduction for the book.

John Groth has long been prominent as an artist. He has had many one man shows and has exhibited in such well known museums as the Dayton Art Institute, the Whitney Museum, Museum of Modern Art in New York, and the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. In addition to Men without Women, he has illustrated The Grapes of Wrath and Studio: Europe.

THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK



KOREA'S ECONOMY PAST AND PRESENT First Edition May 1975 Korea Development Institute at 207-41 Cheongryangri Dong, Dongdaemun Gu, Seoul, Korea

"Korea—a familiar name to all of us. . . . A beautiful book about a fascinating people and their country. Edward Kim displays his unique talent by blending photographs and text into poetry."

—Eddie Adams the Associated Press



KODANSHA INTERNATIONAL

KOIZEA BEYOND THE H

BEYOND THE HILLS BY H. EDWARD KIM





BEYOND THE HILLS photographs and text by H. Edward Kim

Award-winning photographer and writer H Edward Kimwas flying back to his homeland of South Korea. Out the plane window were the low rugged hills of the landscape, stretching to the horizon. Nestled among these hills, he knew, were old farming villages; come May, surrounded by rice paddies, they would be floating in seas of emerald green. Down there, too, were secluded shrines to the mountain gods. At least here, thought Kim, the land and its traditions endure. That was reassuring

Yet beyond these hills lay Seoul, the capital. When Kimwent to live in America in 1960, Seoul had been a rather small metropolis. And though he had returned occasionally and seen it grow over the years, still he left dizzied by the speed at which the city was racing toward the future. There were new highrise apartments, subways, all the hustle and bustle of a great urban center. As he traveled about his country taking pictures, Kim was to see this again, and again. Everywhere he went a new Korea was rising beside the old. Making ships, cars, machinery, textiles, and electronic goods, Korean industry was expanding at a phenomic enal rate. And the people thirty-seven million of them crowded into a space the size of Portugal, were eagerly working to give Korea its place beside the other advanced nations of the world.

Kim's pride in his country's progress and his love for its traditions are evident on every page of this book. In words and pictures he takes the reader from country to city, pausing now and again at a steel mill, a monastery, a park, or a funeral. While providing a wealth of information on history and customs, Kimnever forgets the people who are the real Korea—the artisans, businessmen, farmers, workers, wives, and children. His portraits of them are honest, with a richness that can only have come from his intimate knowledge of their lives and hopes.

Much of what is new in Korea grew out of the devastating tragedy of the Korean War and the search for a new nation al identity that followed. And more change is in store, for there is still the hope for unification. But no matter what the future holds, there will always be a national character, a philosophy of life, that is uniquely Korean. It is this essence of Korea that H. Edward Kim celebrates here



H. Edward Kim is Illustrations Editor for *National Geographic*, and since joining the magazine in 1967 has traveled all over the world as both photographer and writer. Born in 1940 in Seoul, South Korea, in 1960 he went to the United States where, upon completing a B.A. in journalism at East Texas State University, he entered the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri for graduate study. His numerous awards include the Overseas Press Club 1974 Award for his article, "A Rare Look at North Korea," the 1970 Picture Editor of the Year Award sponsored by the University of Missouri School of Journalism, and many photographic awards from the Pictures of the Year competitions and the White House competitions.

Jacket design by H. Edward Kim



THE ART OF ANCIENT KOREA



THE ART OF ANCIENT KOREA

LONDON. 1962.

THE ART OF ANCIENT KOREA

The Korean creative genius manifested itself in many forms. In ceramics, we find vessels from the tombs of the first centuries A. D., beautiful, delicately coloured celadon ware from the twelfth century, inlaid mishima ware and blue-and-white porcelain from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In painting there are the tomb murals of the fourth-century Koguryo kingdom, the long thousand-year era of Buddhist art, and the painting of the Yi dynasty, based upon the classical Chinese theory of hsieh-i, and producing delicate ink paintings of landscapes, figure compositions and mythological scenes. Sculpture in stone, wood and bronze also flourished, together with metalworking in gold, silver and other metals, woodcuts used in book illustration, inlay work in mother-of-pearl, lacquer-work and furniture making. All these branches of Korean art are included in this volume, together with a brief outline of the religious, political and economic factors that helped shape their development. With its 132 magnificent illustrations THE ART OF ANCIENT KOREA is an illuminating introduction to a fascinating world of art.

MONGOLIAN JOURNEY BY LUMÍR JISL

A nomadic family wending its way across the steppe, the strange stone figures on the early Turkic graves, the exquisitely carved Bodhisattvas at Choidjin Lamin Sume - these are only a few of the many things to be found in this record of a journey through the fascinating land of Mongolia.

Mongolia today is making the transition from the old way of life to the new. This book provides a memorable record of a way of life that may soon vanish, never to retun.

Nearly 150 plates, many in colour.

THE FACE OF ANCIENT CHINA BY W. & B. FORMAN

A magnificently produced book which tells of the traditional China of the past through the finely decorated temples and pagodas that remain, photographed in colour and black and white by the internationally known photographers W. & B. Forman. But it is not only in these buildings that the authors have discovered the many links with the past. In the remoter areas, in the rice fields, in the hills and on the rivers life goes on much as it has done for centuries, and they have recorded it in this book.



Mrs. Bartz is a geographer, trained at the universities of Melbourne (M.A.) and California, Berkeley (Ph.D). Her previous books have been published by the Oxford University Press and by the University of California Press. Mrs. Bartz has lived in the Far East for many years, most recently in Seoul.



In the late sixties the Republic of Korea, a small country of thirty-two million people and limited natural resources, achieved one of the world's fastest rates of economic growth. This wide-ranging book depicts the physical and socio-economic environment in which a traditional agrarian civilization is being vigorously reshaped and modernized. Early chapters describe the geographic resources, historical background and cultural traits of the Korean people. Farming, industry, transport and trade—each beset by complex problems—are next carefully explored. Later chapters present an intimate view of the countryside, with detailed descriptions of each of the nine provinces, and a special section on Seoul,

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